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1879

DESCRIPTIVE
CATALOGUE

SEEDS
SERIES

Black, Son & Co.

WATERTOWN,
NEW JERSEY.

Guarantee and Conditions of Sale.

While we exercise the greatest care to have all Trees, Shrubs and Plants true to name and healthy, and hold ourselves prepared to replace, on proper proof, all that may prove otherwise, we do not give any warranty, expressed or implied, and in case of any error on our part, it is mutually agreed to between the purchaser and ourselves that we shall not at any time be held responsible for a greater amount than the original price of the goods.

1878

ADVICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Remit by Money Order on Hightstown, N. J., Registered Letter, Draft, or Express Money Order.

Address all letters, **JOS. H. BLACK, SON & CO., HIGHTSTOWN, N. J.**

Directions for Ordering.—Write your name and address plainly, never omitting to give Post Office address, County and State. No matter how often you write, follow the above directions. Always state distinctly the size and grade of stock ordered, as per the grades given in this Catalogue. We cannot change the grade from these given. **Be sure to give directions how to ship, whether by Mail, Express or Freight.** When these conditions, are not complied with, we will use our own judgement and ship the way we think best. Keep a correct copy of the order so that when the stock arrives you will know exactly whether you get what you have ordered.

Prices in this Catalogue do away with all previous quotations. The prices are for the quantities named, but half-dozen, fifty, and five hundred will be supplied at dozen, hundred, and thousand rates, respectively. In ordering small fruits, single plants of a variety cannot be supplied at dozen rates. Payments invariably in advance. Goods sent by express C. O. D., only when one-half of the amount is sent with order.

Packing.—All goods are packed free. Notwithstanding this fact, we use the utmost care and pack according to the distance and to our customers' best interest. Everything is labeled.

Shipping.—We deliver all goods free at Freight and Express offices at Hightstown, after that, they are out of our control and we are not responsible for them. State plainly to what point goods should be sent.

Claims.—All claims must be made immediately upon receipt of goods, at which time they will be carefully considered and adjusted.

Substitution.—Where no instructions in this respect accompany the order, we shall feel at liberty to substitute other varieties as nearly similar as possible. If the selection of varieties is left entirely to us, we shall send only such kinds as are acknowledged to give general satisfaction.

Shipping Season.—Our packing season commences in the Fall at 15th of October, and lasts as long as safe to ship, and in the Spring about March 1st, and continues until about the 15th of May.

How Far do we Ship?—We can and have shipped to all parts of the United States, Canada and Europe. Having shipped plants in good condition to Australia and New Zealand, we feel assured that we can ship to all parts of the World.

Trees and Plants by Mail.—We make a specialty of filling Mail orders, and we call your attention to the prices given in this Catalogue on goods sent by Mail to any part of the country. Positively we cannot send any stock by Mail unless it is so quoted in Catalogue.

Trees by Express or Freight.—The weight of trees and plants varies with sizes and varieties. When packed their average weight will be about as follows: Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, and Peach trees, first-class, 150 lbs. per 100; second-class, 100 lbs. per 100; Peach, 3 to 4 ft., Quinces, etc., 75 lbs. per 100; Quinces, second-class, 50 lbs. per 100; Grapes, Currants, and Gooseberries, 2 yrs., 30 lbs. per 100; Blackberries and Red Raspberries, 10 lbs. per 100; Black Raspberries, 5 lbs. per 100; Strawberries, 30 lbs. per 1,000.

Acknowledging Orders.—We acknowledge all orders when received, and if you do not hear from us after a reasonable length of time, please duplicate your order, stating how much money you sent, and how it was sent, and when, being sure to sign your name, giving Post Office, County and State every time you write,

Testing New Varieties.—Our facilities for testing new varieties of fruit are the very best and we would be pleased to receive anything to be tried on our extensive experimental grounds. We will give everything a fair trial, and positively will not let anything sent in this way go out of our hands without instructions from the owner.

Reference.—We refer you to the First National Bank, of Hightstown, N. J., or to any reliable Eastern Nursery or New York or Philadelphia Seedsman.

JOS. H. BLACK, SON & CO.,

Hightstown, N. J.

DISTANCES TO SET STOCK.

Apples,	30x30 ft.,	48 trees per acre.
Pears, Std.,	20x20 ft.,	110 " "
Pears, Dwf.,	12x12 ft.,	200 " "
Peaches, Plums and Apricots,	18x18 ft.,	135 " "
Strong-growing Cherries,	20x20 ft.,	110 " "
Duke and Morello "	16x16 ft.,	170 " "
Grapes,	10x16 ft.,	275 vines "
Asparagus,	2 x 5 ft.,	4,250 plants "
Currants and Gooseberries,	2 x 4 ft.,	5,450 bushes "
Raspberries and Blackberries,	3 x 6 ft.,	2,420 plants "
Strawberries,	1 x 3 ft.,	14,500 " "

It would not be advisable in any of the above cases to shorten the distances; better lengthen them out a little, rather than lessen them.

Rule.—In finding the number of plants or trees that a piece of ground will hold, determine the distances you are to set them apart; pace your piece of ground to find how many rows you will have; also find how many it will take for each row; find the product of the two and you have the number that you want.

LOCATION.

The Village Nurseries are at Hightstown, which is on the Camden and Amboy Division of the P. R. R., is 48 miles from New York via South Amboy, and 41 miles from Philadelphia via Camden, and only 14 miles from Trenton. To reach Hightstown from New York take the P. R. R., foot Cortlandt or Desbrosses streets, from Philadelphia take the P. R. R., Broad or Market streets.

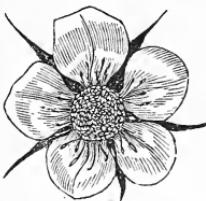


In preparing the soil for strawberries the most essential point to be observed is to have the ground trenched deeply; any moderately rich soil is sufficient for the healthy growth of the plants. The earlier they are planted in the Spring the better, keeping the roots from being dried by the wind or sun. To produce large berries, the runners must be pinched off, thereby throwing the strength of the plant into the fruit.

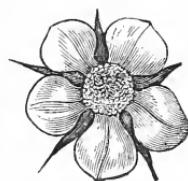
The Fertilization of Blossoms.

The blossoms of most varieties are perfect or bi-sexual, and are marked (Per.). Those marked (Imp) are termed pistillate or imperfect flowering varieties, and must be planted near some perfect flowering sort or they will produce little or no fruit. Crescent, Bubach, Haverland, etc., are of the latter class, but are among the most productive when a few plants of such varieties as Downing, Sharpless, Lovetts, or other perfect flowering ones, are planted in the same field or near them. At least every fifth row in a field of imperfect varieties should be planted with some perfect flowering sort, while if as many of a perfect flowering sort are to be planted, it is better to plant in alternate rows.

Mulching.—For the best results, mulching with some light material is indispensable, which should be applied



Pistillate or imperfect blossom.



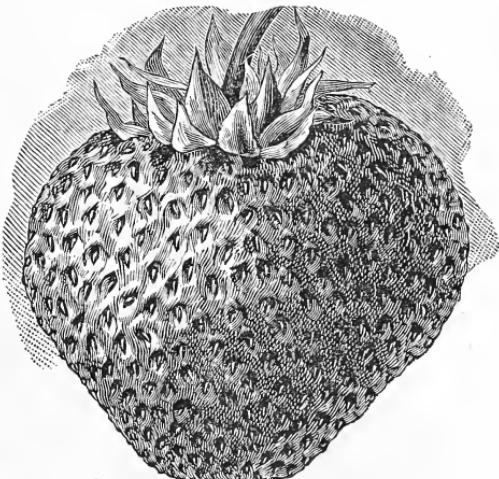
Bi-sexual or perfect blossom.

just as soon as the ground has become slightly frozen, and partially removed from over the plants, when the ground has become "settled" in the Spring.

The prices quoted are for young plants of the past year's growth, having an abundance of fiberous roots, with roots nicely straightened, and tied in bundles and labeled with name of variety. No old plants are sent out.

Newer Varieties.

"Nina." (Per.)—In 1891 we planted seed of Jersey Queen, fertilized by Chas. Downing, and raised a number of seedlings, all of which, in our opinion, were of more value as regards vigor of plant, size and quality of fruit, than any of the countless numbers of varieties which have been sent out at high prices since that time. Out of this lot of seedlings we picked one variety, and named it Nina, in honor of the daughter of our Joseph H. Black. Plant strong, healthy, vigorous grower, berry large, bright red and of the very best quality. Season early, to medium. It is a perfect blossoming variety.



Nina.

Margaret. (Per.)—Perfect-flowering, large, healthy plant; moderately free runner; broad, dark green foliage. Very productive of large to very large, longconical, dark, glossy red berries, with a heavy green calyx that gives it a very showy appearance. Firm and of excellent flavor; medium to very late in ripening. Belongs to a type that wants strong land and good culture to do its best. Evidently very valuable for fancy garden or high-grade market culture. No use to try it on light, thin soil.

Halls Favorite. (Per.)—On our grounds the Plant is a strong and healthy grower. Originator describes as follows: Season early to medium, berries large and perfect in form, no ill shaped or coxcombed berries, color is of a rich crimson, quality of the very best, fruit firm and a good shipper.

great productiveness by any variety. It has a perfect blossom. The fruit is of the very largest size, a giant among strawberries. It is never misshapen. Its only departure from the regular, roundish conical form is when, under high culture, it is somewhat triangular. It is dark glossy red, firm and of excellent flavor.

Clyde. (Per.)—Nearly as large as the Bubach, nearly or quite a week earlier and very much firmer. It is a strong staminate and therefore is suitable for pollinating medium and medium early pistillate varieties. The plant is very vigorous. Season of ripening, second early. It is a dark scarlet in color and very productive. Its strong plants, with an abundance of long roots, enables it to withstand drouth better than most sorts.

Nic Ohmer. (Per.)—The plant is very large and stocky, sending out plenty of very strong runners. It is probably not surpassed in healthy, vigorous growth and

Seaford. (Imp.)—A new variety from Delaware exhibiting such fine qualities that it is bound to become popular. It is a better berry than Bubach, which it equals in size, is far more productive and sufficiently firm for market shipment. In color it is a deep glossy crimson and first rate in quality. The plant is exceedingly vigorous with foliage that endures hot suns with wonderful endurance. It ripens about second early and will be found admirable to succeed the early varieties and usher in those ripening in mid-season.

General List.

Anna Kennedy. (Imp.)—Midseason ; globular, regular, bright crimson, vigorous and productive.

Beder Wood. (Per.)—The berry is round, of regular form, bright scarlet, and of good quality. Early.

Bismarck. (Per.)—Plant robust and stocky and very productive. Berries bright scarlet, very firm, large and of good quality.

Bouncer. (Per.)—Berries large, dark red, good quality.

Brandywine. (Per.)—Season late. Large green calyx. Berries very large, nearly always of regular, conical form; color, bright glossy red; flesh, firm and of excellent quality.

Bubach, No. 5. (Imp.)—Large, pro-

ductive, popular, midseason.

Champion of England. (Per.)—The plant is one of the strongest grown, very large and healthy, showing its ability to grow large crops of berries ; fruit is immense in size. The berry has a bright, polished surface unusually firm for so large fruit.

Chas. Downing. (Per.)—Adopted to a great variety of soils. Season medium.

Crescent. (Imp.)—Very productive, poor quality. Early.

Eclipse. (Imp.)—Fruit large, conical, dark red. Early.

Edith.—Fruit very large, good quality, very firm and productive.

Enhance. (Per.)—Fruit, large, dark crimson, medium to late.

Enormous. (Imp.)—Berry very large, deep crimson, very glossy, firm and solid, excellent for canning. Plant is a strong grower and a very prolific bearer.

Evans. (Per.)—A very desirable berry for market or family use. Berries large, quality best. Plant prolific fruiter and strong foliage.

Gardner. (Per.)—Berries large, very firm; crimson, excellent quality. Plants vigorous and productive. For market it is unexcelled.

Gandy. (Per.)—The best late strawberry yet introduced.

Greenville. (Imp.)—Berry large and uniform. Vigorous grower and wonderful producer.

Haverland. (Imp.)—Large, light red, moderately firm. Season medium.

Henry Ward Beecher. (Per.)—Large, very uniform; bright crimson color, handsome and showy, firm and of good quality. Requires good soil and culture, and with these it cannot be excelled as a late berry.

Holland. (Imp.)—A rank, upright grower, wonderfully productive of extra large fruit. Form round to oblong, no coxcomb or ill-shaped fruit.

Hood River. (Per.)—Claimed to be the largest strawberry known. We have never fruited it but would consider it worthy a trial, as it is a strong plant of clean growth.

Jucunda Improved. (Per.)—It is a seedling of the old Jucunda and an improvement upon it, vigorous and enduring, the largest size, plant strong heart-shape, regular. Fine foliage.

Kentucky. (Per.)—Very large, sweet, productive, late.

Kings Worthy. (Per.)—A fine large berry of splendid color, very attractive and firm; well worthy of a trial.

Lady Thompson. (Per.)—Large, bright scarlet. Season medium.

Lehigh. (Imp.)—Good grower, very

prolific; fruit larger than Crescent, brighter red, excellent shipper; early as the Michels Early, quality of the best.

Lovetts. (Per.)—Color bright crimson, firm, best for market. Season medium.

Mastodon. (Imp.)—Fruit of enormous size, delicious quality, ripens very late; plant a good grower.

Marshall. (Per.)—Large, the first of the extra large varieties to ripen, and although of great size, the fruit is rarely ever misshapen. The color is a rich glossy crimson.

Meeks Early. (Per.)—Earliest of all, bright red, large.

Michels Early. (Per.)—One of the earliest; very productive.

Ocean City. (Per.)—Berries solid, large. Plant a good grower, enormously productive. A splendid market variety.

Perfection. (Per.)—Berry large, delicious, good quality and color. Plant one of the best and a good yielder.

Ponderosa. (Per.) Berry very large, uniformly globular in form, of splendid color and quality. Plant is strong and clean.

Salzer Earliest. (Per.)—Plant a fine grower with splendid foliage; fruit, large, uniform in size, rich color, good quality and very firm.

Satisfaction. (Per.)—Berries large to very large, heart shaped; color scarlet, coloring all over at the same time; flesh red, quality good; it is very productive; berry firm, a splendid grower.

Seek-No-Further. (Per.)—A splendid and clean growing plant; shape, color and flavor said to be better than Bubach; it is very prolific and hardy.

Sharpless. (Per.)—Very large, irregular in shape. Season medium.

Splendid. (Imp.)—Medium to large, globular in shape, of bright color and attractive appearance, moderately firm and of very good quality.

Sunnyside. (Imp.)—Productive, large, good color. Late.

Tennessee Prolific. (Per.)—Very large, bright crimson, firm. Season medium.

Timbrell. (Imp.)—A thrifty grower, rank dark foliage. Berry is large, symmetrical, dark crimson. Late.

Warfield No. 2. (Jnp.)—Medium size, dark red; one of the best for market. Season medium.

Wilson. (Per.)—Medium size; dark red, productive.

Wm. Belt. (Per.)—The plant is very large, a most luxuriant grower and remarkably productive. Its size is very large. The color is a brilliant glossy red. It ripens all over, without green tips. The Wm. Belt has proved itself to be a valuable berry. The berries are as large, with some specimens larger than Bubach, is more perfect in shape and far better in quality and a better grower.

Strawberry-Raspberry.

The most unique and at the same time the most beautiful berry of any kind that has as yet appeared before the public. The root is perennial, throwing up numerous strong branching shoots, which are covered with beautiful berries the whole Summer. The canes or shoots die in Winter, new ones coming up the following Spring.

The berries are globular, slightly oblong in form, ranging in size from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter.

Japan Wineberry.

It is firm and will keep from five days to a week without spoiling or losing its bright color. It ripens after all other raspberries are gone; it is as large as Gregg. They sell well on account of their beautiful color.



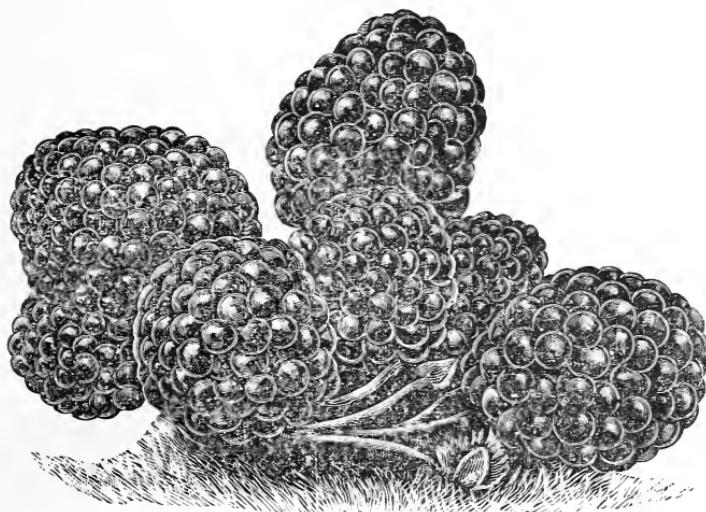
Hardy Raspberries are of easy culture, adapted to any soil suitable for growing corn. If grown in hills, plant five feet apart each way. If to be grown in hedges, plant the rows six feet apart and plants two feet apart in the rows. Any root crop may be raised between the rows the first year, after which they will require the whole ground. Avoid cultivating too deeply near the plants, as the feeding roots run near the surface. An application of fine bone to be worked at the first tending in the Spring, will give very satisfactory results.

The later part of Winter cut out the old wood that bore fruit the previous year.

Cut away say one-third of the last year's growth, which will so balance the bush that it will not require any stakes, and it will also increase the vigor of the plants and thus improve the size and quality of the fruit.

Cumberland.

This newest of all Black Caps is an unusual strong grower, productive of enormously large berries, elongated somewhat like a blackberry, making it distinct from any other variety. A wonder of size and beauty; quality similar to Gregg, ripens in mid-season and is worthy of trial by every fruit-grower in the land.



Cumberland.

Other Black Varieties.

Gregg.—The leading late Black Cap, and a popular market sort. Canes of strong, vigorous growth, and, under good culture, very productive. Berries very large, covered with heavy bloom, firm, meaty, and of fine flavor. It requires good strong soil to produce best results and responds liberally to generous treatment.

Progress.—A very superior early black Raspberry, ripening with the earliest, of good size, excellent flavor, very productive and a good shipper.

Ohio.—Berries average large and very firm, are of good quality and a splendid shipper. Its season is medium.

Kansas.—It possesses all the valuable attributes of a profitable market sort and its large size and handsome appearance ensures for it always a ready sale and good prices. The fruit is handsome, firm and of fine quality. Its canes are of strong growth entirely hardy and prolific, with tough, healthy, clean foliage. Its season later than Souhegan but earlier than Gregg. By reason of its greater hardiness, it is a great improvement upon the Gregg.

Souhegan.—A leading early market variety, ripening its entire crop in a very short time; medium size, very black, without bloom; flesh firm and sweet.

Red Varieties.

Brandywine.—Is later, larger and very much firmer than the Turner. Not as good quality. Will ship any distance. Perfectly hardy, productive and profitable.

Columbia.—*The Rural New Yorker* says: "The berry is of the same type as the Shaffer, that is, it propagates from the tips, does not sucker; and is similar in color. In shape it is longer than the Shaffer, more solid, and adheres much more firmly to the stems. In quality it is an improvement on the Shaffer, being sweeter when ripe, and of higher flavor. In general appearance both are much alike in foliage and cane."

Miller Red.—The bush is a stout, healthy, vigorous grower, not quite so tall as Cuthbert, but rather more stocky and dwarfish. Berry is as large as Cuthbert, holding its size to the end of the season; round in shape; color bright red, does not fade, but will hold its color after shipment longer than any other red variety; does not crumble, making it THE FIRMEST AND BEST SHIPPING BERRY IN EXISTENCE. The time of ripening is with the very earliest.

Cuthbert.—A strong grower and productive, very large, bright red, fruit firm, of very fine quality, season medium to very late; a good one for market or home use. It is doing well everywhere.

Hansell.—The earliest Red Raspberry. Profitable on account of its extreme earliness, bright attractive color and firmness. Berries of medium size, bright crimson, good quality and firm.

Marlboro.—Fruit of the very largest size of a bright scarlet color, excellent flavor; a good shipper, canes very long and strong; productive, and commences to ripen early.

Turner.—Very hardy, vigorous, productive and early, fruit large, bright red, excellent quality. One of the best for home use.



Miller Red.

Golden Queen (Yellow).

This superb Raspberry is already popular, and has been thoroughly tested throughout the country, hence, is no untried novelty of to-day. It is a sport of the Cuthbert, and possesses to a remarkable degree all the good points of its parents. Its salient virtues are, large size, great beauty, high quality, hardiness and productiveness. The canes are of strongest growth, even more vigorous than its parents, with ordinary culture attaining a height of eight feet. They are also hardier, and, owing to their great vigor, succeed better at the South and in California, where heretofore Cuthbert and Hansell have been the only really good and reliable Raspberries that could be grown, if we except Black Caps. The fruit is very fine, exceeding in size the Cuthbert, and is the highest in quality of all Raspberries, of a beautiful, translucent amber color, and exceptionally firm for so luscious a berry.



Blackberries in Garden culture should be planted in rows six feet apart, and the plants four feet apart in the rows; in field culture plant in rows eight feet apart, and the plants three feet apart in the rows. The tops should not be cut off till about three feet and a half high, and should not be so closely pruned in the Spring; otherwise their culture should be the same as Raspberries.

New Varieties.

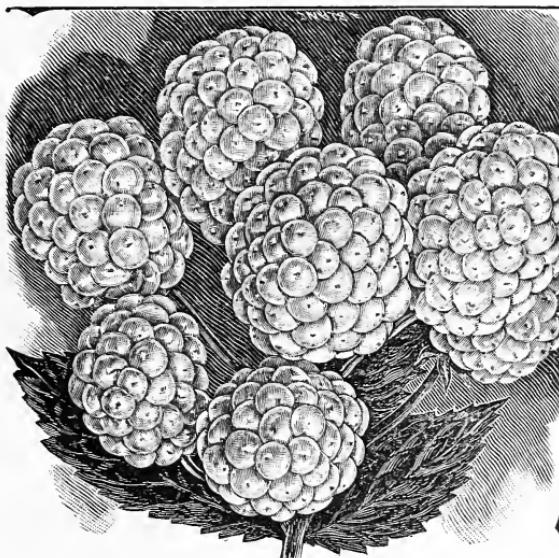
(Root-Cutting Plants.)

Iceberg—“Owing to the somewhat unsatisfactory qualities of White Blackberries so far known, the impression may have been entertained by some that no White Blackberry *could be* as productive and hardy, with berries as early, abundant, large, handsome and delicious, as the best black ones.

“The well-known Lawton is, when ripened, unsurpassed, and very generally known as the most productive market berry. Owing to its fixity of race, it will reproduce itself from seed almost exactly, and its seedlings will not be influenced, when raised from seed pollinated by other varieties, but it readily imparts its good qualities when employed as the staminate parent. One of the great grandparents of ‘Iceberg’ was Lawton. The first generation of seedlings, when crossed with Crystal White, was all black; the second also, though varying much in other respects; but the third produced this wonderful plant, bearing the snowiest white berries ever seen.

“Very little attention was paid to the long rows of cross-bred descendants, until one day this berry was discovered, among its black relatives, with the canes bending in various directions with their load of delicious, snowy berries, which are not only white, but so transparent that the seeds, which are unusually small, may be seen in the berry when ripe.

(OVER.)

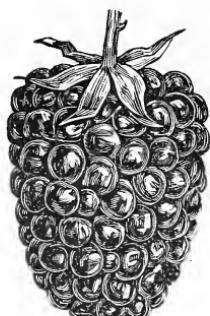


Iceberg.

"Clusters, larger than those of Lawton; berries, as near as could be judged, were at least as large, earlier, sweeter, and more tender and melting throughout, though as firm as Lawton is when ripe."

Rathbun.—The introducer says; "The Rathbun has already established a high reputation in the locality where it originated and has only to become generally known to supersede other varieties. It is decidedly superior in size, hardiness and

quality. A quart box of Snyder and a quart box of Rathbun were each counted and while it took 164 berries to fill the former, 45 berries of the Rathbun completely filled the quart. The Rathbun underwent a temperature of 20 degrees below zero, and produced a very good crop, while similarly situated plants of Erie and Minnewaski were badly frozen and unable to produce any fruit. The berries have very small seeds and no hard core, in fact no core is perceived in eating



Rathbun.

them—all is sweet, luscious and of a high flavor. The plant is a strong, erect grower, makes plenty of fruiting wood and, although a true blackberry in all other respects, it propagates very freely from the tips of the shoots, like a dewberry or a black raspberry. We cannot too strongly recommend this valuable new variety."

Eldorado.—The vines are very vigorous and hardy, enduring the winters of the far northwest without injury, and their yield is enormous. The berries are very large, jet black, borne in large clusters, and ripen well together; they are very sweet, melting, and pleasing to the taste, have no hard core, and keep for eight or ten days after picking with quality unimpaired.

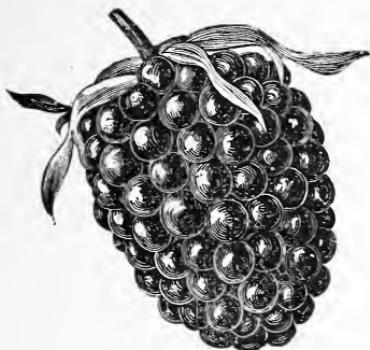
Other Varieties.

(Root-Cutting Plants.)

Early King.—The great merits of this variety admirably adapted it to the family garden, for it furnishes an abundant supply of delicious berries. The canes are of strong growth and exceedingly hardy. We recommend it to all who are seeking an extra early, hardy delicious blackberry. It is the first to ripen, giving fruit even in advance of Early Harvest, and its sweet, rich and delicious flavor should cause it to be unquestionably the variety selected for the early market. Its merits seem to have been overlooked by those seeking a hardy blackberry and it is not

planted as extensively as it should be. It succeeds over a large and diverse section of country and its productiveness causes it to attract attention wherever grown. It should by all means be included in all assortments for the home garden and market.

Ohmer.—It is hardy, healthy, ripens with Kittatinny. The berries are of excellent quality, firm and sweet when fully ripe. There are five points which recommend Ohmer—hardiness, lateness, large size, productiveness and fine flavor.



Erie.

Erie.—It is the best hardy variety yet introduced, very productive, not having failed in producing a fine crop each year since it was originated; foliage clean and healthy, free from rust; fruit large, round in form, giving it the appearance of being larger than it really is. Good quality.

Minnewaski.—A vigorous plant, perfectly hardy, enormously productive of extra large fine fruit that ripens extremely early. A great market variety for the North.

Wachusett
Thornless.—A valuable variety where hardiness is required and high culture can be given. Of large size and delicious quality. Cane of strong growth with few spines or thorns. Succeeds only in high culture.



Wachusett Thornless.

Child's Tree or Topsy Blackberry.—The introducer of this Blackberry says: "For a blackberry it is the largest, finest flavored and most prolific. This fine novelty is surely one of the most desirable new things we ever offered, and what we say of it we speak from what we have seen and what we have tested, and not from what others say. It grows from five to seven feet high, branches freely. The berries are of enormous size, borne in great clusters, which commence to ripen

early in July. They are exceedingly sweet, juicy and delicious, melting in the mouth without a particle of hard core."

Early Harvest.—This is one of the earliest Blackberries yet produced, ripening two weeks before Wilson's Early. The berry is of fair size (not large); long form; a splendid shipper and of good quality. It is hardy and excessively prolific, its greatest fault being its disposition to overbear. While a good berry in other respects, its distinctive value is its earliness.

Ancient Briton.—Very vigorous, healthy and hardy, producing large fruit; stems loaded with good sized berries of fine quality that carry well to and bring highest price in market. For general planting for home or market in all sections subject to severe winters, the Ancient Briton is recommended as a first-class variety.

Kittatinny.—Long the most popular of all Blackberries for general planting and still unexcelled for main crop, in the home garden, or for market in some locations. Berries large, handsome, and of delicious flavor. Canes of strong, erect growth and productive. It is not safe from winter killing north of the latitude of New York City. Medium to late.



Kittatinny.

Taylors Prolific.—A suitable companion for Snyder, for it is also a variety of great hardiness and productiveness, but ripens somewhat later. Berries are very much larger and of fine flavor. Canes of strong growth and ironclad hardiness. Of special value for planting at the North and desirable for its fine flavor. Its large size, great hardiness and wonderful productiveness render it of great value for the North. Season medium.

Lawton.—Fruit very large and black, and of excellent quality, an abundant bearer. Late.

Snyder.—Extremely hardy, enormously productive, medium size, no hard sour core, half as many thorns as Lawton or Kittatinny, and they are nearly straight and short.

Lucretia Dewberry.—The fruit, which ripens before Blackberries, is often one and one-half inches long by one inch

in diameter, sweet and luscious throughout, without any hard center or core. It is the best of the Blackberry family; productive as any, and the berries are large and of excellent quality. As it does not sprout like Blackberries, it will be much more desirable for garden culture and the trained habit of the plant will render winter protection easily accomplished, in cold climates, where that precaution may be necessary.



Currants should be planted on good soil, which must be kept rich and well worked. Trim out the old wood as soon as it begins to decline, and shorten all the young shoots, to keep the bush in good shape. The currant worm may be destroyed by sprinkling the bushes with powdered white hellebore while they are wet with dew. This powder is poisonous, and, where it has been applied, the fruit should not be used without being washed.

North Star.—This Currant is of remarkably vigorous growth and wonderfully prolific; the stem of fruit thickly set, average four inches in length. The fruit is very sweet and rich, a fine dessert fruit and unequalled for jelly. Its large, long clusters can be more rapidly picked than other kinds. It is extremely hardy; bears early.

White Grape.—Very large, yellowish white, sweet or very mild acid, excellent quality and valuable for the table, the finest of the white sorts. Very productive.

Red Dutch.—Medium size; large bunches; the old and well-known Currant of the garden; a profitable market variety.

Cherry and La Versailles.—Very large, red, bunch long, of great beauty and excellent quality. One of the finest and best and should be in every collection.

Victoria.—An erect grower; large, bright red; bunches very long; late, pro-

ductive, valuable. This Currant prolongs the season fully two weeks.

Fays Prolific.—Color, rich red. As compared with the Cherry Currant, Fays Prolific is equal in size, better flavor, with much less acid, as prolific; also, from its peculiar stem, less expensive to pick. Every lover of choice fruit should at once put out plants of this most valuable new fruit.

Black Champion.—This variety comes from England, and has been pronounced by a committee of the Royal Horticultural Society as the finest black Currant ever exhibited. The bunches are very large, and the flavor of the fruit particularly delicious. It hangs long on the bushes, and, unlike the other varieties, it will bear the severest pruning without detriment.

Lees Prolific.—A black variety, well known; esteemed by many for jellies.

Filler.—This variety was originated several years ago in Ulster county, New York, and has been grown exclusively by those who know it best. After testing it we find that it is superior in many points to any of the tested new or old varieties. Size of fruit is very large, and the clusters are exceptionally large and compact, with a good length of stem. In color they are of the clearest ruby scarlet with bright glossy surface, making them very attractive, and with their large size, cause them to sell more readily and at better prices than other varieties. Bush is a strong grower and a great yielder. It has not been sent out because it was but little known and kept secret from outsiders by those who were growing it for market and knew that it was unexcelled, and hoped to keep it and high prices as long as possible for themselves. It should be tested by all. When planting for home use it should always be given the preference over all others.

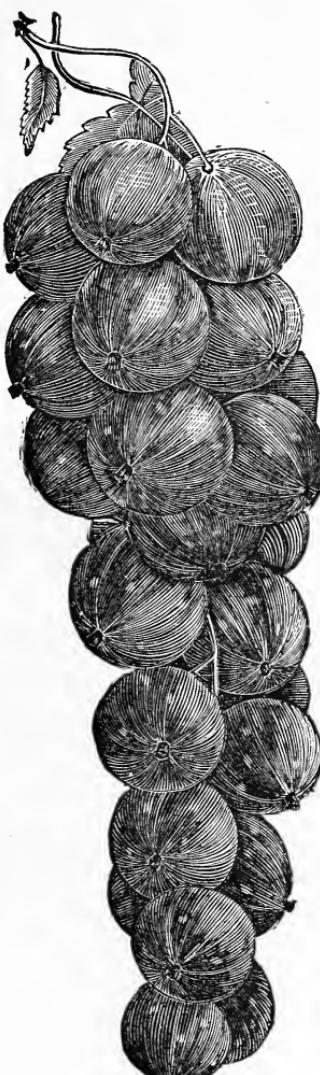
Before you forget,

Turn to the last pages of this catalogue and read about Strawberries that will prove a joy and profit to you.

Pedigree Strawberries.

Big Plants. Big Berries.
Big Money.

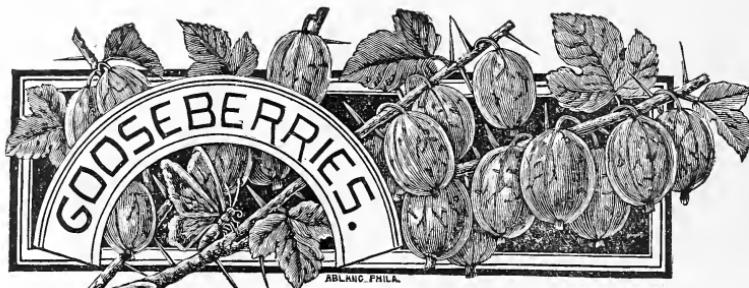
Buy while you have this chance.



Filler.

Persimmon, American.

This makes a very ornamental tree, and is hardy here. The fruit although pungent when green, becomes sweet and palatable if allowed to remain on the tree exposed to early frosts.



There is money in Gooseberries. There are more being planted for market instead of a few bushes in the garden as formerly. *Brings quick returns and large profits,*

A good soil, thorough pruning, top dressing with manure, are the essentials for a crop of Gooseberries. For worms, use Paris Green or White Hellebore. For mildew, Potassium Sulphide, one ounce to four gallons of water.

Downing.—Very popular; large, pale green, good quality; bush vigorous, hardy and prolific. One of the best varieties ever introduced. This noble variety, named after the lamented Charles Downing, has not been surpassed for general purposes. It is free from mildew, being a native seedling. It forms a handsome, large and productive bush, and the fruit hangs in thick and close rows beneath. If we could plant but one Gooseberry we would plant the Downing. This Gooseberry is not planted as largely as it should be, or as its merits demand. It bears abundantly annually, is hardy, requires but little attention; continues for almost a lifetime, and is an attractive feature to any garden. It also comes at a season when the housewife appreciates a good sauce and pie material.



Downing.

Smiths Improved.—Plant a more slender grower than Downing, and much less thorny. Very productive of large, yellowish green berries of most excellent quality. A delicious berry for eating out of hand, and fine for cooking purposes. This and Downing give a grand succession. A good block of Smiths and a few plants of each of the others should be in the family garden.

Houghton.—A medium size American variety; fruit smooth, red, tender and very good; bears abundant and regular crops. Free from mildew.

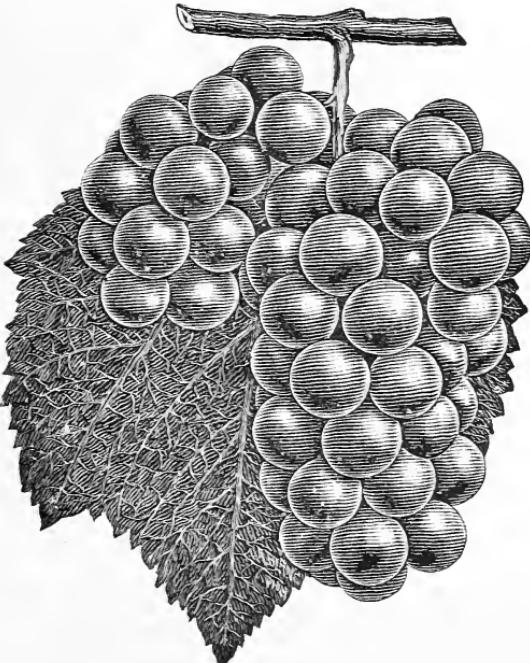


The cultivation of this fruit is so simple that no one need fail to obtain a good annual crop, if a little care is taken and a proper selection made. When space is limited, they can be trained upon fences or over doorways or arbors. On this account Grape vines are particularly desirable for planting in city lots or village gardens. If a few vines each of the red, white and black varieties are selected, then as much enjoyment—perhaps more—can be obtained from this fruit as any other.

Eaton.—Large and showy in both bunch and berry, black with blue bloom, thick skin, flesh juicy and tender. Mid-season.

Green Mountain (Winchell.)—Cluster and berry medium, greenish white, thin skin, fine quality, tender, sweet; strong grower, exceedingly hardy.

Ulster Prolific.—A strong grower, and exceeding productive: clusters medium to small, compact; berries of good size, of dull, copper color, a good shipper and keeper; quality rich and excellent.



Agawam.—(Rogers' Hybrid No. 15.)—Red or amber color; bunch usually loose, shouldered; berries large, skin thin, flesh pulpy, meaty, juicy, of a rich peculiar, aromatic flavor; ripens with Concord.

Bacchus.—An improvement upon the old and popular Clinton. Bunches small and very compact; berries small; sprightly; when thoroughly ripe is a good table grape and keeps well; valuable for wine. A free, rapid grower and profuse bearer.

Ulster Prolific.

Brighton.—Berries medium to large, round; light red to dark crimson in color; skin thin but tough; flesh tender, very slight pulp; ripens with Delaware; flavor sweet, slightly aromatic; productive.

Catawba.—Dark red when fully ripe. Bunch large; berries medium to large, skin thick, tough, flesh somewhat pulpy; with rich, vigorous flavor, of best quality for both table and wine.

Concord.—A large, purplish black grape, ripening about the middle of September; vines remarkably vigorous.

Delaware.—Small, light red, skin thin, very juicy, sweet and sprightly; one of the finest flavored hardy Grapes. A slow and tender grower, requires rich soil and a favored situation to succeed well.

Moore's Early.—The best very early grape; fully tested; a seedling of Concord, which it equals in vigor and hardiness of vine, but ripens ten days or two weeks earlier than that variety; bunch large, berry round and large, black, with a heavy blue bloom; of good quality. Its earliness makes it desirable for an early market. Its hardiness particularly adapts it to Canada and northern portions of the United States. Succeeds admirably in the South.

Moore's Diamond.—White; bunch large compact, shouldered; berries large, round, skin thick, firm; flesh tender, juicy, with but little pulp.

Niagara.—Bunch is very large and compact, sometimes shouldered; berries large; light greenish white; semi-transparent; skin thin, but does not crack; quality good.

Pocklington.—The fruit is a light golden yellow, clear, juicy and sweet to the center, with no pulp; bunches very large, sometimes shouldered; berries very large; quality superior to Concord.

Wyoming Red.—An early light red grape with hardy vine and foliage. It

ripens with Delaware; large bunch and berry, with foxy odor, sweet and good.

Empire State.

—Bunches large, six to ten inches long, shouldered; berry medium to large, roundish oval, color white, covered with bloom; flesh tender, juicy, rich, sweet and sprightly.



Empire State.

Salem.—Dark red; bunch large, compact, shouldered; berries large, round, skin thin and firm, flesh very sweet, tender, with a rich, aromatic flavor. Is a splendid keeper, good shipper and of best quality for both table and wine.

Wilder.—Black; bunches large, shouldered; berries large, skin thick, firm, flesh sweet, tender, with sprightly, pleasant flavor; a good keeper; ripens early or about with Concord. Vine a moderate grower, and productive.

Worden.—Black, bunch large, sometimes shouldered, compact; berries very large, skin thin. It is superior to Concord in the following points: It is better in quality, larger berry, more compact and handsome cluster, and ripens five to ten days earlier.

Frozen to Death.

If you are looking for a Gold Mine do not go to the Klondike and run the risk of starving and freezing to death.

But turn to the last pages of this catalogue and read about the seven new Pedigree Strawberries that you can buy and plant on your farm and in a few months they will turn you in Gold Dollars faster than a Gold Mine.

Fruit Trees.

General Information Regarding Fruit Trees.

Transplanting.—The proper season for transplanting fruit trees is during the months of October, November and December, in the Autumn; and February, March and April, in the Spring; or at any time after the cessation of growth in Autumn until they commence budding in the Spring. If the ground is not in good condition, it should be made so by the application of a considerable amount of well-decomposed manure, or fertilizer of some substantial kind. When the ground is prepared, dig the holes sufficiently large to admit the roots, giving them their natural position as near as practicable. Use the surface soil for filling in, having it first well pulverized. Avoid deep planting, for it is decidedly injurious to the tree, and when excessive may cause its death, or a weak and feeble growth.

Care of Trees That are Dry or Frozen When Received.

It sometimes happens that the trees are received when in a frosted state; but if they are properly managed they will not be injured by it. Let the package be put, unopened, in a cellar, or some such place, cool, but free from frost, until it is entirely thawed, when it can be unpacked, and either planted or placed in a trench until convenient to plant. If they should come to hand late in the Spring, and appear much dried, plunge the bundle or box into a pool of water, there to remain twenty-four hours, or more if very much wilted. After which it should be unpacked, and the roots and half the stems should be buried in soil made quite wet by watering; there let them remain until the bark expands to its natural fullness, when they may be taken up and planted as before directed.

Mulching.—When trees or bushes are planted, they should be mulched or the ground covered with a layer of coarse manure or litter from three to six inches deep, for a space of say two feet or more in diameter than the extent of the roots. This keeps the earth moist and even temperature.

Pruning When Planting.—However carefully trees may be taken up, they will lose a portion of their roots, and if the whole top is allowed to remain the demand will be so great upon the roots that, in many cases, it will prove fatal to the tree. If the tree has lost the greater portion of its roots, a severe shortening in of the branches will be necessary; if only a small portion of the roots have been cut off, more moderate pruning will be sufficient.

Care of the Young Trees.—Grass should not be allowed to grow about young plants or trees. The ground should be cultivated thoroughly. If the ground is poor it should be enriched with surface applications of manure. Pruning should be varied according to the condition of the tree and the purpose of the planter. It should be done regularly every Spring, before the buds swell any. In this way the removal of large branches will be avoided.

Guarantee and Condition of Sale.

While we exercise the greatest care to have all trees, shrubs and plants sold by us true to name and free from disease, and hold ourselves prepared to replace, on proper proof, all that may prove to be otherwise, we do not give any warranty, expressed or implied, with respect to them; and all such goods are sold upon the express condition and understanding that in case any of them prove to be untrue to name, unhealthy or otherwise defective, we shall not be held responsible for a greater amount than the original price of the goods.

Apples.

The Apple is the most hardy and most valuable of all hardy fruits. Its value on the farm can hardly be over-estimated, and when due attention is paid to the selection of kinds suited to location, having in view the markets you intend them for, it may be justly classed among the best for market value. It will flourish and produce well in almost any soil or situation where other crops will grow.

A New Apple.—Bismarck.

The most remarkable apple ever introduced; one year grafts frequently produce fruit, and two-year trees seldom fail. A two-year single stem tree about eighteen inches high ripened a fine specimen on our grounds. Originated in New Zealand; has been tested in nearly every apple growing country and promises to succeed wherever apples can be grown, proving healthy, hardy, productive, and without a rival in its early fruiting quality. Tree of short, stocky growth, thick, healthy foliage, fruit large, handsome, yellow, shaded red; flesh tender, pleasant, sub-acid, good for dessert, superior for cooking, will keep well into winter.

Summer Varieties.

Early Strawberry.—Medium; roundish, handsomely striped with red, excellent, productive.

Early Harvest.—Medium size, pale yellow, early, mild, excellent, sub-acid.

Summer Rambo.—Medium to large; green, striped with red on the sunny side; sprightly, sub-acid, good; tree vigorous, hardy and profitable for market.

Red Astrachan.—Large, smooth, nearly covered with crimson, overspread by thick bloom, acid, good, very early.

Sweet Bough.—Large, pale yellow, sweet, productive; valuable for market; early.

Nyack Pippin (Summer Pippin).—Large, yellow with blush, best quality for table use; valuable for market.

Tetofsky.—Red, early summer.

Autumn Varieties.

Red Beitingheimer.—Very large, beautiful, superior quality, light, yellow, covered with red, purplish crimson when exposed to the sun. Trees are vigorous and healthy growers.

Orange Pippin.—Medium, golden yellow, dry, handsome, poor quality, good shipper, productive.

Gravenstein.—Large, bright yellow, roundish, splashed with red and orange, high flavor, prolific.

English Codling.—Very large, yellow with red cheek, handsome, sub-acid, good, productive, profitable; extra for cooking.

Duchess of Oldenburg.—Medium to large, Russian origin, yellow striped with red, excellent flavor.

Fall Pippin.—Very large, yellow, tender and best quality, shy bearer.

Maidens Blush.—Medium to large, roundish, clear yellow with pink cheek, beautiful, excellent.

Winter Varieties.

Baldwin.—Large, roundish, dark red; fine flavor, sub-acid, crisp and juicy; very much esteemed. Trees grow erect and vigorous, bearing well.

Ben Davis.—Large, bright red, flesh white. Our best and most profitable winter market apple.

Monmouth Pippin (Red Cheek Pippin.)—Large, greenish yellow with beautiful red cheek; tender, crisp and fine flavored.

Smith Cider (Salisbury.)—Large, skin yellow, changing to red; flesh tender, juicy, crisp, fair flavor. Popular in New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

Nero.—Medium to large, dark red, crisp, sub-acid; good and regular bearer and good keeper. Tree inclines to grow crooked when young. This is a variety popular in New Jersey, and found to be very desirable wherever tried.

Newtown Pippin.—One of the very best Apples as to quality. Tree a light grower while young. Very juicy, crisp and highly delicious flavor. Fine keeper. Does not succeed in all sections. December to May.

Mammoth Black Twig (Paragon.)—Fruit large, roundish, somewhat flattened; color dark red, slightly streaked; flesh firm, yellow, crisp, aromatic, sub-acid and juicy. It is a very late keeper, rich and of excellent quality.

Fallowater.—Very large, greenish yellow, flesh fine grained, mild, sub-acid; tree vigorous.

Talman Sweet.—Medium, pale yellow, slightly tinged with red; firm, rich and very sweet. The most valuable baking apple; productive.

Roman Stem.—Medium, yellow, marbled and spotted with cinnamon dots; tender, crisp and juicy, rich, sprightly acid flavor. A valuable variety, well adapted to light soils.

Roxbury Russet.—The largest russet, sub-acid, extra quality, valuable market variety; productive.

Grimes Golden.—Medium size, yellow, highest quality, rich, tender; tree hardy, vigorous.

Stark.—Red. Winter.

Pennocks Red (Pelican).—Large, roundish, oblong, deep dull red; good keeper, dry, coarse; profitable.

Delaware Red Winter (Lawver).—Medium to large, extra good keeper; quality good; bright red, sub-acid.

Northern Spy.—Large, striped and quite covered on the sunny side with dark crimson and delicately coated with bloom. Flesh juicy, rich, highly aromatic.

Hubbardston Non-Such.—Large, roundish, yellow striped and splashed with red, very rich, sweet; a reliable and profitable sort.

Yellow Belleflower.—Large, yellow, rich, crisp, juicy, sprightly acid flavor; excellent.

Wealthy.—Medium size, red with white streaks; quality good; tree good grower, hardy; early bearer.

King of Tompkins Co.—Very large and fine, red striped, sub-acid; trees vigorous and spreading.

Coopers Redling.—Medium to large; striped red, sub-acid, extra good keeper; quality fine.

Rhode Island Greening.—Large, greenish yellow, roundish; good bearer; tender, juicy with an extra fine flavor.

Mann.—Medium to large, deep yellow, juicy, mild, pleasant, sub-acid

McIntosh Red.—Dark red. Winter. **Paradise Sweet.**

Jacobs Sweet.—Yellow. Winter.

Moores Sweet.—Red. Winter.

Gano.—Red. Winter.

Ivanhoe.—Yellow, red cheek. Winter.

Loy.—Dark red. Winter.

Winter Banana.—It is a golden yellow, with slight blush or tint of red on sunny side. Is of excellent flavor, a delicious eating and a splendid cooking apple. It is a good keeper, remaining in good condition until April. Tree is a vigorous, upright grower.

Winter Maiden Blush (Greenville).—Fruit large, irregular, sometimes flattened; skin light waxy yellow, with a bright red cheek in the sun; flesh yellowish, crisp, tender, juicy, with a very pleasant, mild, sub-acid flavor; quality very good. Tree a good grower and bearer.

Crab Apples.

Red Siberian.—Small, yellow and scarlet, handsome; tree erect; full grower and early bearer.

Yellow Siberian (Golden Beauty).—Similar to Red Siberian, except color, which is of a bright golden yellow. September.

Martha.—This is one of the most beautiful of Apples. The ground is of a bright yellow, nearly overspread with light, bright red; it is of good size. Its beautiful bloom and more beautiful fruit makes it an ornamental as well as useful tree.

Whitneys No. 20.—Large, almost red, striped; flesh yellowish white, very juicy, sub-acid, excellent. Tree vigorous.

Hyslop.—Fruit large, produced in clusters, roundish, ovate, dark, rich red, covered with a thick blue bloom; stalk long and slender; flesh yellowish, sub-acid; good for culinary purposes.

Transcendant.—Fruit large, roundish, oblong, golden yellow with a rich crimson red cheek covered with a delicate white bloom. Flesh creamy yellow, crisp, sub-acid, and when fully ripe pleasant and agreeable.

Pears.

Pear trees prefer a rich, heavy soil; still, on light soils made rich by the use of fertilizers, the fruit is of the best quality. The branches should be thinned out occasionally, and most varieties require heading back, especially when the trees are young.

The fruit is much improved if picked before it is ripe; it never should be allowed to ripen on the tree. The fruit of Winter varieties should be left on the trees as long as possible, then stored in a cool, dry cellar, and removed to a warm room for ripening as wanted.



Keiffer.

Summer Pears.

Wilder.—Is one of the earliest; a good grower, good keeper, good shipper and superior flavored; fruit medium, bell-shaped, pale yellow with deep shading of brownish carmine, with numerous small dots; fine grained, tender, sprightly.

Bartlett.—Large, yellow, with a soft blush on the sunny side; flesh white, exceedingly fine grained and buttery, sweet, very juicy; with a highly perfumed vinous flavor. This is justly esteemed one of the very best pears in cultivation.

Le Conte.—A cross between the Chinese Sand Pear and some other variety unknown. Of remarkable vigor and beauty of growth. The fruit is bell-shaped; of a rich creamy yellow when ripe; very smooth and fine looking and ships well.

Mannings Elizabeth. Small yellow, with bright red cheek; very showy, sweet and sprightly. Productive and of excellent quality.

Osbands Summer.—Medium, yellow with red cheek; half melting, mild and pleasant; fine flavor and excellent. Productive.

Doyenne d'Ete.—Small, nearly round; yellow, with red cheek; a good juicy,

sweet pear; tree vigorous and productive. One of the very earliest varieties.

Clapps Favorite.—Very large, yellowish green to full yellow when ripe, marbled with dull red in the sun, and covered with small russet specks; vinous melting and rich.

Autumn Pears.

Buffum.—Medium size, yellow, somewhat covered with reddish brown and russet; buttery, sweet and excellent.

Louise Bonne.—Rather large, greenish yellow, with a bright red cheek; juicy, buttery and melting; excellent; very productive.

Howell.—Large, light, waxy yellow, with a fine red cheek; handsome, rich, sweet, melting, perfumed aromatic flavor. An early and profuse bearer. Very hardy and valuable.

Duchesse de Angouleme.—Very large, dull greenish yellow, streaked and spotted with russet; flesh white, buttery and very juicy, with a rich and very excellent flavor; on young, standard trees the fruit is variable, but on the Quince, to which stock this variety seems well adapted, it is always fine. The large size and fine appearance of this fruit makes it a general favorite.

Belle Lucrative.—A fine large Pear, yellowish green, slightly russeted; melting and delicious; productive.

Beurre d'Anjou.—Large, greenish, sprinkled with russet, sometimes shaded with dull crimson; flesh whitish, buttery, melting, with a high rich, vinous, excellent flavor, very productive; succeeds well on the Quince. Should be in every orchard.

Flemish Beauty.—Large, pale yellow, much russeted; rich, melting, vigorous, productive, very hardy, not generally reliable.

Beurre Clirgeau.—Large, skin yellow, inclined to fawn, shaded with orange and crimson, covered with russet dots; flesh yellow, buttery, juicy, somewhat granular, with a sugary, vinous flavor.

Seckel.—Small, rich, yellowish; one of the best and highest flavored Pears known. Productive.

Sheldon.—Medium to large; yellow and somewhat russet; one of the best varieties; a fine grower and productive.

Vermont Beauty.—In color it is a rich yellow, with beautiful bright carmine cheek. The fruit is of medium size and the flesh is of the finest quality, being rich, juicy and aromatic.

Keiffer.—Fruit large to very large, affecting ovoid or egg shaped; skin yellow, with a bright vermillion cheek; flesh brittle, very juicy, with a marked musky aroma. Tree very vigorous and very prolific. As a fall pear there is no variety as yet disseminated which has given such profitable returns. It is unfortunate that the real merits of this fruit have been underestimated, from the haste with which it is hurried to market in an immature condition, and often before it has attained proper size. When allowed to hang upon the trees until the beginning of October, and then carefully ripened in a cool, dark room, there are few pears which are more attractive, and in point of quality it combines extreme juiciness, with a sprightly sub-acid flavor and the peculiar aroma of the Bartlett; it is then an excellent dessert fruit.

Winter Pears.

Lawrence.—Medium, yellow, covered with brown dots; flesh whitish, somewhat buttery, with a very rich aromatic flavor. Very good keeper.

Vicar.—Large, long, not always good quality, but desirable for its productivity.

Danas Hovey.—Medium to small; obtuse pyriform; rich cinnamon russet; melting, buttery, juicy, with a honeyed sweetness and fine aroma. Tree very handsome, hardy, vigorous and productive. Ripens in December and keeps until the end of January.

Dwarf Pears.

The Following Varieties are the Only Ones We Have in Dwarfs:

Duchesse d'Angouleme, Bartlett, Flemish Beauty, Howell, Beurre d'Anjou, Seckel, Lawrence, Vicar, Osbands Summer, Clapp's Favorite, Mannings Elizabeth Beurre Clairegeau,

BUT THE BEST OF ALL IS **Duchesse.**

Peaches.



This is our specialty. Being the largest growers of Peach Trees in the World, and shipping to all parts of the United States as we do, they have gained for us a National reputation among fruit growers, which is equalled by no other nursery.



Our trees are grown from natural seed collected in the mountainous districts of East Tennessee, where the "Yellows" are never known, and where the Peach has always grown with the greatest vigor; the trees attaining a great age, and bearing until they arrive at a superannuated condition. No tree is as healthy, and cannot be as long lived when grown from a pit that comes of a diseased tree. Delaware and Maryland now have so much disease in their Peach trees that it is not safe to take pits from their orchards to propagate other trees.

In the orchard the Peach will not succeed without careful culture; but for family use, set around or near buildings, in sheltered nooks, will live much longer and give greater satisfaction, and, singularly enough, thrive better if the ground about them is not disturbed.

Be sure that the soil is well supplied with potash. Muriate of potash is the most desirable form to apply. Wood ashes may be used to a good purpose if readily obtainable. Bone dust and potash are best fertilizers.

Plant no deeper than the trees stood in the nursery and make the soil very firm. It is very important that the young tree should be properly pruned at the time of planting. All side branches should be cut back to within half an inch of the main stem, the latter being severed at about two-thirds the distance from the ground. Small

trees should be pruned to a whip, cutting back the stem very nearly one-half the way to the ground. The after culture is very simple, being merely to keep the surface always mellow and free of weeds. For the first two years after planting, hoed crops may be planted between the trees with advantage, after which time they require the entire strength of the soil. GRAIN CROPS OF ALL KINDS ARE VERY INJURIOUS, AND PEACHES NEVER SUCCEED IN SOD OR GRASS IN ORCHARDS.

New Peaches.

Everbearing.—The introducer, P. J. Berckmans, of whom we bought our stock of this peach says of it: "It is one of the most remarkable of Peaches, as it combines many desirable qualities which make it of great value for family use. The first peaches ripen about with Mt. Rose and peaches continue to ripen during the entire season the last ones with Smock. The trees contain ripe and green peaches during this entire season and as they bloom during so long a period there is sure to be a crop on them every year. Fruit is a creamy white, mottled and striped, oblong in shape. Flesh white with red veins near the skin. Very juicy and of excellent flavor, quality very good to the best, freestone. The first ripening of peaches are medium to large while the later fruit is smaller."

It is not recommended for commercial orchards but is a novelty. For family use it coming so highly recommended, we would advise our customers to try some of this variety.

Connets Southern Early.—This Peach is of a creamy white, with bright red blush on exposed side. Is of a very large size, freestone, and of an excellent flavor, peculiar to itself; ripening about a week before Mt. Rose and ready for market at a time when peaches are scarce. Taking its large size and delicious flavor into consideration, we have no hesitancy in saying that it is one of the finest peaches that has ever been offered to the public.

Tyhurst.—This peach was sent to us by an orchardist from Canada for trial on our trial grounds. It has fruited with us for two years and we have been so much pleased with it that we are planting it for market. It is large, almost round, skin and flesh a clear lemon yellow, with no red on the skin or at the pit, quality of the best. Season, very late, about with Bilyeus October. A good peach for the family and profitable for market. A perfect freestone.

Kalamazoo.—Large, golden yellow, with crimson cheek, flesh yellow, superb quality, small pit. Strong grower, early bearer, hardy and productive. Between Early and Late Crawford. June Buds are the only size we have of this variety.

Japan Dwarf Blood.—This is the earliest of all Peaches, ripening ahead of Alexander. It is a dwarf growing and very stocky variety from Japan, bearing when three or four feet high; a little tree, one year planted, matured twenty-four fine specimens. The blooming season is later than other varieties, making it almost free from the danger of damage by the late spring frosts. Fruit is as large as Alexander. Color is a beautiful crimson and yellow, heavily overlaid with red on sunny side, really having the appearance of blood red. The flesh is rich, juicy and most excellent quality, and much the same color as outside.

Holderbaum.—The introducers of this new peach after calling it "The Giant of the Alleghanies" make the following claims: "On account of the peculiar style of blossom it is not affected by the heavy spring frosts like other varieties." They also claim it to be of ironclad hardiness. They give the following description of the fruit.

"The size of the natural fruit is immense, many specimens measuring from 12 to 14 inches in circumference. In color it is of a light creamy yellow with a beautiful red cheek on the sunny side. In texture it is very firm, of fine quality and a perfect freestone. The pit is very small and the flesh light yellow, streaked with red from the surface to the center, and of most exquisite flavor."

They claim it to ripen before Reeves Favorite. We can supply June Buds only.

Bakara (No. 3).—Of wonderful hardiness, having endured a temperature of 28 degrees below zero without injury. It is of Asiatic origin, but has been fruited for several years in Iowa, where it ripens about the middle of August. The fruit is large, specimens having measured seven inches in circumference. White, with red cheek, skin tough, flesh of fine quality; a perfect freestone. It is an excellent keeper. The trees we offer are from headquarters stock and therefore strictly true to name.

Fitzgerald.—A chance seedling from Canada. The fruit is of very large size, exceeding Crawfords Early, which it also excels in every way. Pit is small. Its place of origin and the fact that it fruits there regularly, proves it to be exceptionally hardy.

Summer Snow.—One of the best peaches for canning—far more delicious than Heath Cling, and ripens a *month earlier*. Of *Special* value along the Northern borders of the peach belt. A snowy white cling, *clear white to the pit*.

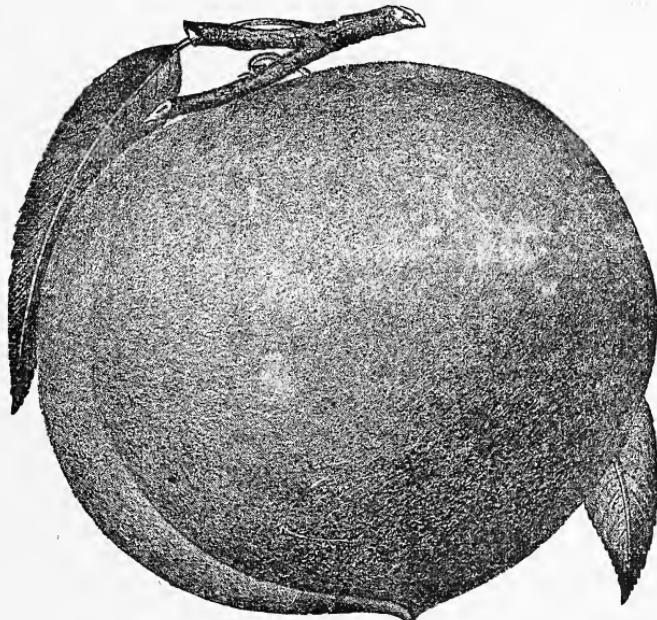
General List of Peaches.

We arrange our list of Peach Trees as nearly in the order of ripening as possible, and we think it very nearly correct. Every district has its peculiar climate and soil; under these peculiarities all varieties of Peaches vary more or less, becoming in some cases hardly recognizable.

Varieties marked (Y.) are Yellow Fleshed, those marked (W.) are White Fleshed and white all through, while those marked (R.) have red mixed with the white. These are sometimes called White Peaches. Mt. Rose, Stump, and Mixon are a sample of this kind of peach.

Triumph. (Y.)—
Makes a very strong growth, blooms late, has large flowers, and is a sure and abundant bearer. Fruit of large size, with small pit; skin yellow, nearly covered with red, showing dark crimson on the sunny side. Flesh bright yellow, and ripens up evenly clear to the pit. Not thoroughly free, yet when fully ripe separates readily from stone, so that it may be classed as a free-stone, and better in quality than most yellow peaches. Its keeping qualities are remarkable; we have seen specimens sent a thousand miles by mail, and then kept in good condition for several days. An extra early yellow peach with so many good points is sure to prove a bonanza of profit to orchardist, and will be in great demand by amateurs.

Sneed. (R.)—Medium size, somewhat oval in shape; color creamy white, with rich red blush on sunny side; ripens even to the pit; is of fine quality and not subject to rot, as are many others of the early varieties. Is becoming very popular.



Triumph.

Alexander. (R.)—Medium size; skin greenish white, nearly covered with rich red; flesh melting, juicy, sweet, tree vigorous and productive; ripens two weeks earlier than Hales Early.

Amsden. (R.)—Medium size; skin greenish white, nearly covered with purple in the sun; ripens with the Alexander and closely resembles that variety.

Greensboro. (W.)—Medium size, oval, creamy white, with rich red blush on sunny side, uniformly larger than Amsden, almost freestone. In season of 1897 with us it ripened between Amsden and Early Rivers, being a little earlier than the latter.

Early Rivers. (W.)—Large; color creamy white, with a delicate pink cheek; flesh melting, with a remarkably rich flavor. Larger and ten days later than Alexander. One of the finest of all peaches for home use or near-by markets.

Hynes Surprise. (R.)—A valuable early variety, medium size, white with bright red cheek, flesh juicy and of excellent quality. It ripens immediately after Early Rivers.

Troths. (R.)—Small red; flesh white, rich and excellent.

Husteds Early Michigan. (R.)—Large size. In shape roundish, smooth and true. Skin, light yellow ground work, with a beautiful red cheek in the sun. Flesh, light cream color, flavor rich and delicious, melting, juicy and vinous. Great keepers, shippers and sellers.

Mountain Rose. (R.)—A variety of very great value; very profitable for market and is steadily growing in favor; fruit large, roundish; skin white, nearly covered with a rich red; flesh white, slightly stained at the stone, juicy, sweet; separates freely from the stone.

Large Early York. (R.)—The best of its season, large, white and red; juicy, rich and excellent; identical with Honest John.

St. John. (Y.)—Large, roundish; orange yellow, with deep red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy and high flavored.

Champion. (R.)—Very large; rich creamy white, with red cheek; flesh white, sweet, delicious. This variety sold in the New York markets during the season of 1897 for higher prices than any other variety because of its beautiful color, large size and high quality.

Amelia Alberta. (R.)—A cross between Amelia and Alberta, as large as Alberta, higher color, freestone.

Foster. (Y.)—Large, skin, deep orange red, becoming very dark red on the sunny side; flesh yellow, very rich and juicy with sub-acid flavor. Very handsome.

Reeds Early Golden. (Y.)—An improvement upon Crawfords Early, with

which it ripens, but is much larger and handsomer, and a very reliable and heavy bearer.

Orange Free. (Y.)—The finest of all Peaches for the family garden. The trees are good growers, of low and willowy habit, and are very hardy. The season of ripening is with or a little before Old Mixon, and at a time when there are no other good yellow peaches. The fruit is of medium size, and round like an orange; the flesh is yellow, with a yellow skin mottled all over with a beautiful shade of red. The pit is small and parts more easily from the flesh than any peach which we have ever before seen. In quality it is second to none, being not only the sweetest of all peaches, but having the best flavor possible for a peach to possess.

Crawford Early. (Y.)—This very beautiful yellow Peach is highly esteemed for market purposes. Fruit very large, oblong; skin yellow, with fine red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet and excellent. Wonderfully productive and hardy.

Barnards Early. (Y.)—Medium to large; skin yellow, cheek purplish red, flesh yellow, red at the stone; juicy, sweet and rich.

Old Mixon. (R.)—Is a fine, large, productive variety, succeeding well in all localities and well deserving of the high favor in which it is held as an orchard variety; skin yellowish white, with a deep red cheek; flesh white, but red at the stone; tender, rich, excellent; indispensable.

Wheatland. (Y.)—An improvement on Crawfords Late, and ripening just in advance of it; extra large, beautiful golden yellow with a crimson cheek; of best quality and very productive.

Moores Favorite. (R.)—Similar to Old Mixon Free, said to be a trifle larger.

Reeves Favorite. (Y.)—Large, skin yellow, with a fine red cheek; flesh yellow, red at stone, juicy, melting, with a good vinous flavor.

Beauty Blush. (R.)—Fruit uniformly large, high color; splendid for market. Freestone.

Hances Golden. (Y.)—Almost round, large, very beautiful yellow, with rich crimson cheek and of highest quality. A sure and heavy cropper, ripening with Crawfords Early.

Stump. (R.)—Large, white with bright red cheek; flesh white, juicy and of high quality; very productive and profitable. A most popular peach; it should be in all collections.

Thurber. (R.)—Large, skin white, with light crimson mottlings; flesh very juicy, of exceedingly fine texture. A seedling of Chinese Cling, which it resembles in size and beauty, but perfectly free.

Mixon Cling. (R.)—Fruit large, roundish, oval; skin yellowish white, varying from pale to lively red; flesh pale white, very melting, juicy, exceedingly rich, luscious and one of the highest flavored of peaches.

Jacques Rareriipe. (Y.)—Large, roundish, dark yellow, shaded with dull red; flesh yellow, juicy, slightly sub-acid.

Chinese Cling. (W.)—Large; creamy-white, shaded with red; juicy, melting, with a rich, vinous flavor.

Crosby. (Y.)—The tree is of the low, spreading, willowy habit of growth. The fruit is of medium size, roundish in form, slightly flattened, with a distinct seam on the blossom end, bright orange yellow, splashed with streaks on the sunny side.

Captain Ede. (Y.)—New variety from Illinois, of growing popularity. Size large, yellow, freestone. Tree vigorous grower and productive.

Susquehanna. (Y.)—Yellow fleshed; freestone, with beautiful red cheek; sweet and juicy, with rich vinous flavor; rather a shy bearer but a splendid peach.

Elberta. (Y.)—Large, yellow, with red cheek, juicy and high flavor; flesh yellow; supposed to be a seedling of Chinese Cling; an excellent shipping variety.

Crawford Late. (Y.)—A superb fruit of very large size; yellow, with a broad dark red cheek; flesh deep yellow, but red at the stone, juicy and melting, with a very rich and excellent vinous flavor. This is undoubtedly one of the very best

yellow peaches and an admirable market fruit. Tree vigorous and productive.

Lemon Cling. (Y.)—Is one of the largest and most beautiful of all the yellow-fleshed clings; very productive and hardy.

Late Admirable (R.)—Fruit very large, skin pale yellowish green, with pale red cheek; flesh white, red at stone; very juicy, of delicious flavor.

Wards Late. (R.)—Large, white, with red cheek; rich, sprightly and luscious; a valuable late market variety.

Beers Late. (Y.)—A seedling of Crawford Late, with which it ripens and differs only in being a more regular and abundant bearer.

Chairs Choice. (Y.)—A late yellow-fleshed variety; very beautiful and desirable; of largest size; deep yellow with red cheek; freestone; flesh firm and of best quality; desirable as a dessert fruit and for canning.

Hills Chili (Jenny Lind.) (Y.)—Medium size, dull yellow; tree very hardy, a good bearer.

Foxes Seedling. (R.)—A very valuable Peach, ripening at a time that makes it desirable aside from its large size; fine quality, good shipping quality and market value; white flesh, freestone, beautiful red cheek.

Gold Drop. (Y.)—Large golden yellow, with red cheek in the sun; flesh yellow, juicy, rich and very good. A promising variety. Tree very hardy, productive.

Stephens Rareriipe. (R.)—Large, white shaded and mottled red; flesh white, juicy, vinous and of high quality. Hardy, a heavy and regular bearer.

Late Rose. (R.)—A large, beautiful peach, nearly identical in shape and coloring to the well known Mountain Rose. It ripens about the same time as Beers Smock.

Beers Smock. (Y.)—Fruit medium to large; skin light orange yellow mottled with red; some specimens dry, others moderately juicy, but all rich. Excellent as a late market sort.

Fords Late. (W.)—Large; skin beautiful white; flesh white, very sweet, solid and fine in texture; tree very vigorous and unusually productive, so much so that both tree and fruit should be thinned out to produce the best results.

Lemon Free. (Y.)—The name is very appropriate, as it is almost lemon shaped, being longer than broad, pointed at the apex, color a pale lemon when ripe.

Lorentz. (Y.)—Seedling of Smock, resembling it in growth of tree, but said to be larger, later and of better quality.

Gearys Hold-on. (Y.)—Large, late, yellow; freestone; almost identical with Smock.

Lovetts White. (W.)—Season very late; color pure white, very large, does not crack and is exceptionally free from spots and mildew. It is a long keeper, the flesh being firm, sweet and excellent, and parts from the pit perfectly. The tree is an excellent grower, exceedingly hardy and wonderfully prolific.

Keyport White. (W.)—Medium to large; pure white; white flesh through to the stone. Tree a good grower, productive and valuable.

Iron Mountain. (W.)—A large, white-fleshed freestone peach, ripening at about the same time as Brays Rare Ripe, which it resembles. It is a very popular market peach in northern New Jersey. Late.

Brays Rareripe. (R.)—Large size, oblong or oval; white flesh, freestone; fine grained, with beautiful red cheek.

General Lee. (W.)—Cling. Above medium, oblong, creamy white with carmine cheek; flesh very finely grained, melting, very juicy and of high flavor; quality best.

Indian Blood. (R.)—Cling. Large, deep claret; with deep red veins; downy; flesh deep red; very juicy, vinous and refreshing.

Steadley. (R.)—Fruit medium, roundish; skin creamy white; flesh white, juicy, melting, sweet, slightly vinous, white at the stone.

Japanese Plums.

Too much cannot be said of this delicious fruit. Now that the old native varieties are being pushed aside by the new and far more desirable sorts introduced during the past few years from Japan, no family or home should be without its Plum orchard, from which, planted with a selection of the oriental family, plums can be picked from June to the first of September. There is no doubt that their introduction is doing more to stimulate both commercial and amateur fruit culture than any other one event that has taken place within the last quarter of a century.

The Hale Plum—Prof. L. H. Bailey of Cornell Experiment Station, in a Bulletin on Japan Plums, says of the Hale: "A very handsome, large, round-cordate plum, orange, thinly overlaid with mottled red, so as to have a yellowish-red appearance, or, in well colored specimens, cherry-red with yellow specks; flesh yellow, soft and juicy (yet a good keeper), not stringy, with a very delicious, slightly acid peach flavor. Very late." And again he says: "To my taste, these specimens have been the best in quality of all the Japanese Plums." Luther Burbank says of it, "No one who has ever tasted the fruit when ripe will ever say any European Plum is superior to the Hale." A few trees of such a large, late, delicious, prolific Plum should be planted in every garden in the land, whilst no intelligent fruit growers can fail to plant it for profitable market growing; both home and market grower bearing well in mind that it comes into bearing earlier than a peach tree—nothing quicker in returns, nothing surer.

Three New Late Plums.

Juicy.—This new Plum is a cross between Abundance and Robinson. The fruit is the size of the former and of perfect shape. Skin thin and transparent, light yellow, underlaid with scarlet—as beautiful as wax. In quality it seems to us that there is no other fruit which can approach it. Has a delicious sweetness, mingled with a sprightly acid, and a high melting plum flavor, surpassing anything we ever saw. When fully ripe it is so juicy than when the skin is broken its delicious pulp flows out like honey. The tree is a hardy rank, luxuriant grower. It blooms so late in Spring that frosts never injure the crop. In this respect it is valuable beyond estimate.

Shipper.—Tree a large, rank grower, and enormously prolific. Fruit of large size, oval, light red, with a white bloom. Flesh very firm, red, sweet and juicy. This and Juicy are the best plums for shipping yet introduced.

Delaware, or Dwarf.—A superb and highly ornamental tree of short, symmetrical growth and long branches. Owing to its dwarf habit it can be grown in space that would not admit of a larger kind. It is described by some as possessing the flavor of the apricot and plum combined. Fruit of good size, purple flesh and skin, with white bloom. It is exceedingly productive, and ripens very late.

General List.

Abundance (Botan).—Beautiful lemon yellow ground, nearly over-spread with bright cherry and with a heavy bloom; large to very large, oblong, tapering to the point; flesh orange yellow, melting, rich and highly perfumed. Abundant and annual bearer. Tree a vigorous upright grower. Has been thoroughly tested and cannot be too highly recommended.

Hattankio.—Variable in shape, usually pointed, $1\frac{3}{4}$ by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, but perfectly round specimens are often produced upon the same tree. Skin bright yellow, flesh yellow, juicy, sub-acid, gage flavor; quality very good. Very prolific and an excellent early market as well as dessert fruit.

Chase.—Tree a strong vigorous grower and heavy producer. Fruit large, round, yellow skin and flesh, of fine quality.

Georges.—Medium in size or fairly large when thinned, variable in shape, but usually irregularly globular with a flattened apex, but sometimes obscurely conical; color, a clear, rich uniform yellow, with a thin white bloom and minute whitish dots in the skin; flesh very firm, not juicy nor stringy, sweet and good. A very long keeper, fairly productive.

Red June (Red Nagate).—Of immense value for its very early ripening. It is the best in quality of any of the early Japanese varieties and is exceptionally free from rot. The fruit is medium to large, roundish conical, deep purplish red, covered with bloom, very handsome and attractive; flesh pale yellow, firm and meaty, excellent in quality; half cling. Tree strong, and spreading, immensely productive and comes into bearing in two or three years.

Willard.—One of the varieties ripening before Abundance. When ripe is dark red bordering on purple; a long keeper, not inclined to decay; carries to market well. Quality not as good as most of the Japan varieties. Largely planted on account of its extreme earliness.

Wickson.—Originated by Mr. Burbank, who says: "Among the many thousand Japan Plums I have fruited, so far this one stands pre-eminent in its rare combination of good qualities. A sturdy, upright grower, productive almost to a fault. Fruit remarkably handsome, deep maroon red, covered with white bloom; stone small; flesh, fine texture, firm, sugary and delicious. Excellent keeper and shipper; will keep two weeks after ripening.

Berckmans (True Sweet Botan, Sweet Botan, White-Fleshed Botan).—Medium to large, broadly and obtusely conical; deep blood red if ripened in the sun; flesh very sweet, excellent in quality; cling or semi-cling. Ripens with Abundance, or just ahead of it. One of the best.

Burbank.—Very similar to Abundance, but of deeper color and ripening later in the season. The fruit is large, nearly globular, cherry red with a thin lilac bloom; flesh a deep yellow, very sweet, with a peculiar and agreeable flavor. The tree is a vigorous grower, with large and broad leaves; usually begins to bear the second year after transplanting.

Baileys Japan.—Very large, nearly globular, overspread with light cherry-red. Tree an upright, vigorous grower and a prolific bearer. Ripens about fifteen days after Wild Goose and a little ahead of Satsuma.

Normand.—Strong, upright growing tree; very productive; fruit medium to large, obtusely conical, with heart-like base and a short stem; skin golden yellow, with slight blush—a high quality; freestone; small pit. Ripens just after Abundance; valuable for family or fancy market.

Chabot.—Yellow, nearly covered with carmine red; flesh orange yellow, very solid, sub-acid; quality very good. It bears very young and is very prolific; it is a strong grower; quality of fruit is excellent; very attractive in appearance.

Ogon.—Medium size, clear lemon yellow, with light bloom; flesh thick, meaty, dry, firm, freestone, long keeper second quality; excellent for canning; moderately productive.

Satsuma Blood.—Large; skin, dark purplish red, mottled with bluish bloom, shape globular, or with sharp point; flesh firm, juicy, dark red or blood color, well flavored and firm; quality very good; pit small. Unsurpassed in quality for canning; tree very vigorous. One of the most valuable varieties of this section, and adapted to the Middle and Northern states.

European Plums.

A rich, strong soil best suits the Plum. Good cultivation and regular fertilizing are required. If "black knot" should appear, cut it out at once. The curculio must be closely watched during the formation of the fruit. Every morning jar down on sheets both insects and stung fruit.

German Prune.—Fruit oval in shape, nearly two inches long, of good quality for the table, and much esteemed for drying and preserving; hangs long on the tree, and is firm, sweet and pleasant.

Green Gage.—Small; considered the standard of excellence. Mid-season.

Imperial Gage.—Rather large, oval, greenish; flesh juicy, rich and delicious, and on account of the tree being a good grower, is preferred by many to the Green Gage, ripens early.

Lombard.—Medium, round, oval; violet red; juicy, pleasant and good; adheres to the stone; productive. A valuable market variety; one of the most hardy and popular.

Moores Arctic.—Remarkable for hardiness and freedom from curlulio; a great bearer; dark purple; flavor very fine.

Genii.—Very large, deep purple, covered with thick bloom; flesh yellow, sweet and pleasant. September.

Bradshaw.—Very fine and early; dark violet red; juicy, sprightly and agreeable. Tree vigorous, erect and productive; valuable for market.

Grand Duke.—A very handsome plum especially valuable for market, its fine showy appearance causing it to sell readily and at good prices. It resembles Bradshaw in size and color, being very large and of a fine dark violet-red; entirely free from rot and a good shipper. The tree is a shapely, vigorous grower and exceedingly productive. It is one of the largest and most valuable plums of recent introduction. Ripens in September.

Niagara.—Very large; reddish purple, entirely covered with gray bloom; flesh deep greenish yellow. Resembles Bradshaw.

Shropshire Damson.—A plum of fine quality; as free from the attacks of the curlulio as the Common Damson, and of same color. The flesh is amber colored, juicy and sprightly.

Quackenboss.—Large, oblong, oval, deep purple, a little coarse, sprightly, juicy, sweet and excellent; adheres slightly to the stone; productive.

Weaver.—Fruit large; purple; very prolific; regular bearer and of good quality, will stand the severest winters.

Jefferson.—A fine variety; yellow, a red cheek; flesh orange-colored, juicy and rich; parts from the stone. Productive.

Reine Claude.—A large, fine variety; skin greenish yellow covered with a thick bloom; flesh yellow, juicy, melting, with a rich, sugary, excellent flavor; separates from the stone. Tree a good grower.

Yellow Egg.—A very popular fruit on account of its very large size and splendid appearance; its slight acidity renders it valuable for making sweetmeats; skin yellowish covered with a white bloom; flesh yellow.

Shippers Pride.—Large, round, purple; very firm, excellent quality. A strong upright grower and regular bearer. Very productive.

Spaulding.—It ripens early, from middle to last of August. The fruit is large, yellowish green with marblings of a deeper green and a delicate white bloom; flesh pale yellow, exceedingly firm, of sugary sweetness.

Saratoga.—The tree is of vigorous growth and very prolific, coming into bearing early and seldom fails to mature a good crop. The fruit is of a large size, of a bright reddish-purplish color, covered with abundant bloom, roundish in form and excellent quality.

Prunus Simoni, or Apricot Plum.—A remarkable fruit indeed. The tree is of attractive, erect and compact habit; fruit large, flattened, two and one-half to two and three-quarters inches broad, by one and three-quarters to two inches through; flesh yellow, fine grained and exceedingly firm.

The New Cherry, "Mercer."

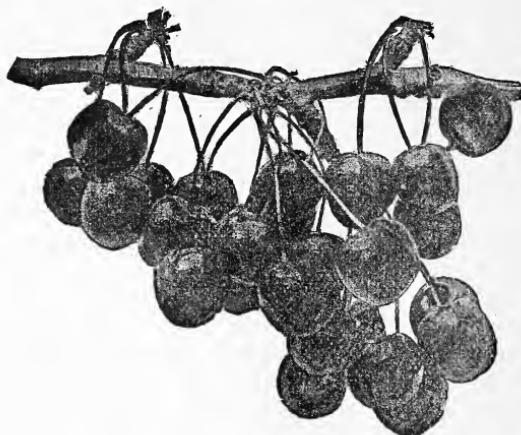
GOOD MONEY WILL BE COUNTERFEITED, GREAT MEN IMITATED, UNSCRUPULOUS DEALERS CALL INFERIOR VARIETIES MERCER. As a warning we wish to say that varieties "as good as Mercer" and "the same as Mercer" are not Mercer. Do not buy them or you will be swindled. There is no other variety the same as Mercer, nor is there any as good. We take great pride in being the discoverers and introducers of this most remarkable and valuable New Cherry, Mercer.

Before introducing, we sent

it to all the leading Pomologists throughout the country, all of whom pronounced it NEW AND UNEXCELLED IN SIZE, COLOR AND QUALITY. Prof. Van Deman, upon receipt of cherries and letter, wrote us he thought it the best cherry he ever saw, and suggested that if we had not already named it, we call it Mercer, in honor of the county in which we live. Since that time a few minor "Horticulturists (?) and dealers have discovered that it is a wonderful cherry, and, incidentally, that they too have the same variety. They, therefore, offered other varieties, and claimed them to be the same as Mercer, but if you want the true Mercer, order from us, and you will get it grown from buds taken from the original tree, which is still the most vigorous cherry tree that we have ever known for its age—in the Summer of 1897 it yielded over thirty baskets of cherries which sold for \$2.25 per basket in our Trenton market. It, without doubt, is a seedling of the common Black Heart or Mazzard Cherry. The former owner of the farm on which we found it upon the purchase of that farm says of it: "I never ate a better cherry in my life, neither have I ever found one that was as good when canned, nor known the tree to miss bearing a full crop of cherries annually, always ripening them no matter how wet or dry the season may have been." This has been our experience with it since we have owned the tree. It has always proven itself ironclad against rot, worms and cold weather.

DESCRIPTION.—A seedling of Mazzard. The tree is the acme of healthy growth, the original tree being over 50 years old without showing any signs of decay or loss of vigor, maintaining its dark green leaves long after all other cherries have shed their foliage. The fruit buds are harder than any other variety of heart cherries, thus ensuring annual crops. Fruit very large, often measuring three-quarters of an inch in diameter; color, dark glossy red, almost black when fully ripe, having the appearance of being varnished; quality unexcelled for table use or canning; ripens early, but will hang on the tree during any and all kinds of weather without showing any signs of rot long after it is ripe. Its freedom from rot and worms, wonderful keeping and shipping qualities, large size and beautiful glossy appearance procures for it the highest prices; this, with the wonderful productiveness of the tree, ensures to the planter for his investment a rich reward.

Our stock of this variety is limited. If we should be sold out when your order is received we will return your money at once.



Mercer Cherry.

Cherries.

There are few more desirable trees than the Cherry. It may be planted near the street, or used to line avenues as an orament, and it will at the same time produce an abundance of delicious fruit. This may be eaten out of the hand, preserved, or it will find a very ready market at highly profitable prices for shipping, canning, etc. The trees thrive in any well-drained location. The Duke and Morello, or acid varieties, are thoroughly hardy, and the Heart and Bigarreau, or sweet sorts, will successfully resist very cold weather and may be grown in most places.

Hearts and Bigarreaus.

Centennial.—It is a seedling of Napoleon Bigarreau, which it resembles in appearance, but is much larger and obovate in form. In addition to its remarkable keeping properties the fruit is of immense size; beautiful amber shaded red, with very firm yet tender flesh; sweet, rich, luscious.

Black Tartarian.—An old and popular variety; large, purplish black, juicy, rich, excellent; early.

Coes Transparent.—Medium size; pale amber, mottled next the sun; tender, sweet and fine; early; one of the best.

Gov. Wood.—Large, roundish, depressed at stem; skin light yellow, shaded and marbled with bright red; flesh tender, juicy, sweet and delicious; early.

Yellow Spanish.—Large, flesh very firm, juicy and delicious; pale yellow with a bright red cheek in the sun; eminently popular and deservedly so. Tree vigorous and productive.

Napoleon.—Very large, pale yellow or red; firm, juicy and sweet. A vigorous grower and very productive; one of the best.

Rockport.—Large, pale amber with clear red, very handsome and excellent. Good bearer; early.

Windsor.—The tree is a vigorous, hardy and an early and good bearer. The cherries are obtuse, heart-shaped, dark purple or nearly black; the flesh quite firm, fine in texture and rich in flavor; ripens early.

Duke and Morello Cherries.

Dyehouse.—Resembles both the Duke and Morello in wood and fruit; early and sure bearer; ripens before Early Richmond; better and more productive.

English Morello.—Medium to large, blackish red, rich, acid, juicy and good; very productive. Very late.

Early Richmond.—Medium size; dark red; melting, juicy, sprightly, acid flavor. This is one of the most valuable and popular of the acid cherries, and is unsurpassed for cooking purposes, and is exceedingly productive.

Large Montmorency.—A large, rich, acid cherry, larger than Early Richmond, and fully ten days later.

May Duke.—Large, dark red, juicy and rich; an old, excellent variety. Productive; early.

Olivet.—A variety of French origin. Large, globular, very shining, deep red sort; flesh red, tender, rich and sub-acid.

Wragg.—Very hardy, vigorous and productive; medium, dark purple, fine quality.

Apricots.

This is among the most delicious of fruits, and can be grown largely and successfully. Plant fifteen feet apart each way. Its chief enemy is the curculio, which can be destroyed and rendered harmless, the same as on Plums.

Early Golden.—Small, pale orange; juicy and sweet; hardy and productive.

Acme—A new apricot from North China. The tree is an immense grower, very hardy and productive. Fruit the very largest size, a sweet, delicious freestone; yellow, with red cheek.

Alexander.—Large size, oblong; yellow, flecked with red; flavor sweet and delicate; one of the best.

Alexis.—Large to very large; yellow, with red cheek; slightly acid; rich and luscious.

Catharine.—Medium size, yellow, mild, sub-acid; good.

Moorpark.—One of the largest; orange, with a red cheek; firm, juicy, with a rich flavor. Very productive.

Roman.—A remarkably hardy and prolific apricot, producing good crops where none others succeed; flesh very dry.

Gibbs.—Medium size; yellow; sub-acid, rich, juicy. The best early sort, ripening with the strawberry.

Nicholas.—Medium to large; white; sweet, melting.

J. L. Budd.—Large size; white, with red cheek; sweet, juicy; extra fine. The best late variety.

Harris Hardy.

Harris Hardy.—A native seedling from Central New York, is being largely grown there for commercial purposes and is a **marked success**, fully as large as the best grown in California, and so much better in quality as to make and hold a place in the market against the very best from California. If people want to grow apricots for home use or market, the Harris Hardy is the one best suited to the situation.

Quinces.

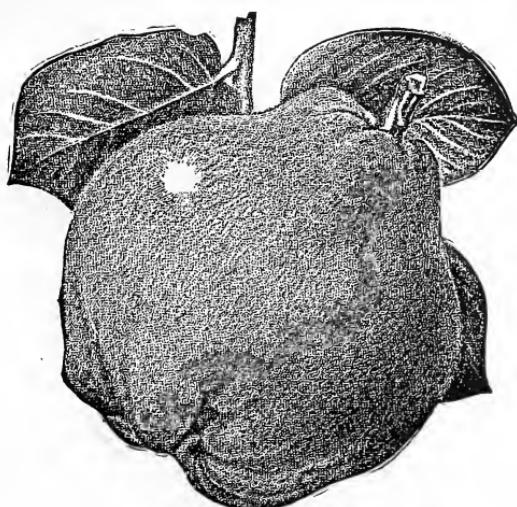
The Quince requires a deep, rich, moist soil, but if well manured and mulched they will succeed admirably on dry ground. The tree is hardy and compact in growth, requiring but little space; productive and comes early into market. Prune off all dead and surplus branches and thin out the fruit if bearing too freely.

Orange.—Large, roundish; bright golden yellow; cooks tender, and is of very excellent flavor. Valuable for preserves or flavoring; very productive; the most popular and extensively cultivated of the old varieties.

Champion.—Fruit very large, fair and handsome. Tree very productive, surpassing any other in this respect; bears abundantly while young; flesh cooks as tender as the apple, and without hard spots or cores; flavor delicate, imparting an excellent quince taste and odor to any fruit with which it is cooked.

Meeches Prolific.—A vigorous grower and immensely productive, frequently bearing fruit when but two years of age, increasing in quality yearly to such an extent as to require vigorous thinning to prevent injury to the tree from overbearing. The fruit is large, lively orange color, of great beauty and delightful fragrance; its cooking qualities are unsurpassed.

Reas Mammoth.—A superb fruit; much larger than the Orange, but of the same form and color. Tree healthy; very thrifty grower. Productive.



Meeches Prolific.

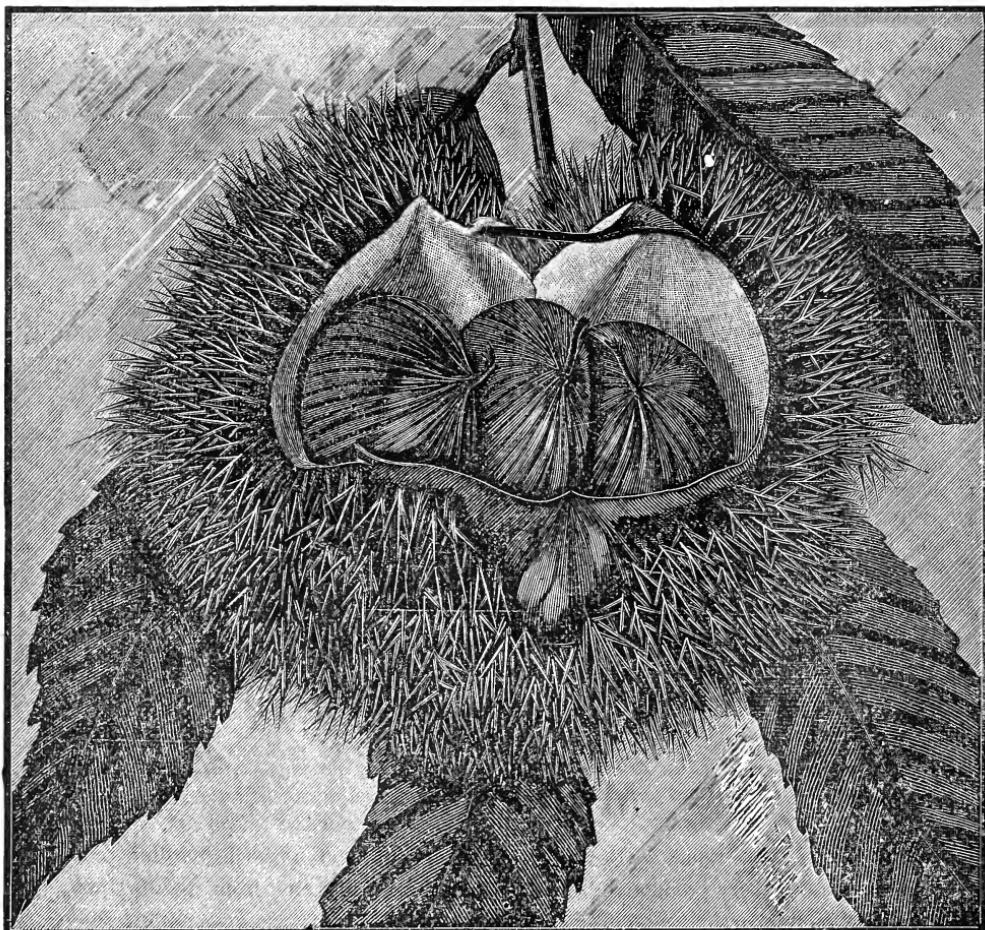
Mulberries.

New American.—Equal to Downings in all respects and a much hardier tree. Vigorous grower; very productive; the best variety for fruit; ripe from middle June to middle September.

Downing Everbearing.—Highly ornamental for street or lawn, yielding an abundant supply of very large, black, handsome berries, sweet, rich and excellent.



Downing Everbearing.



Japan Mammoth Chestnuts.

Pedigree Japan Mammoth Chestnut.—The tree is decidedly ornamental, hardy and productive, of dwarf habit, bearing extremely young. Nuts of enormous size, and of better flavor than the Spanish Chestnut.

Trees commence to bear when but two or three years old, often producing a large crop as they stand in the nursery rows; and we have seen burrs containing from four to seven large, perfect nuts. The size of the nuts is about four times larger than the wild Chestnut, and it is a tree which everyone should plant. The nuts are very fine and sell for a high price. The Japan seedlings are sure to produce nuts, and our long experience with this tree teaches us that seedlings are as sure to produce as grafted trees, and are longer lived.

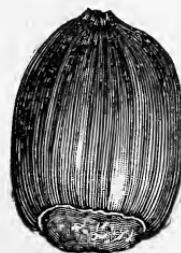
Our Pedigree Japan Mammoth are grown from selected seed of the genuine Japan Giant, and also produce nuts of immense size, and should not be confounded with what are generally offered as Japan Chestnut.

Filbert or Hazlenuts.**English Filbert.**

—This is of earlier culture, growing 6 to 8 feet high, entirely hardy and one of the most profitable and satisfactory nuts to grow, succeeding on almost any soil, bearing early and abundantly; Nut nearly round, rich and admired by all for its excellent flavor.

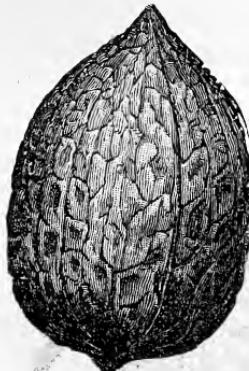


English.



Kentish Cob Filbert.—This, the largest and finest of Filberts, is a most desirable nut. The bushes are low and occupy but little room, and can be planted in any out-of-the-way place, where they produce annually large crops of the choicest nuts.

The Kentish Cob is one of the choicest, rarest, highest-priced and most delicious of all nuts.



Japan Walnut.

Japan Walnut.—This species is found growing wild in the mountains of Northern Japan, and is without doubt as hardy as an Oak. The leaves are of immense size and of a charming shade of green. The nuts, which are produced in extreme abundance, grow in clusters, and resemble Pecan Nuts. The meat is sweet, of the very best quality. The trees grow with great vigor, assuming a very handsome form, mature early, bear young and are more regular and productive than the English Walnut.

Pecans.—The Pecan is a beautiful, symmetrical and very rapid growing tree, with luxuriant, light green foliage, which it retains until late in the Fall, rendering it a very conspicuous and attractive shade tree, producing in great abundance oblong, smooth, thin-shelled nuts with sweet and delicious kernels. The nuts are very desirable for family use, or valuable for market.

English Walnut or Madeira Nut.

The large quantities of Nuts sold prove the estimation in which they are held for the table. This is called by some Persian and French Walnut. It is conceded to be an established fact by all the leading authorities on nut culture that English Walnut trees propagated from nuts grown in the North are much hardier than those propagated from nuts brought from the South.

Black, Walnut.—A native tree of large size and majestic form, beautiful foliage. Tree a rapid grower, producing a large round nut of excellent quality.

Asparagus.

For garden culture, plant in beds two feet apart each way; for field culture, make five feet apart and plant two feet apart in the rows. Set roots six to eight inches below the surface, covering but two inches deep at first, and filling in after the plant has pushed forth, by degrees, the first season as you continue to cultivate. The size and earliness are always proportionate to the amount of manure applied.

We cannot send Asparagus by mail.

Donalds Elmira.—The color of this Asparagus is notably different from either the famous Barrs Philadelphia Mammoth or Palmetto, while the stalks are more tender and succulent. Its size can be realized from the fact that whole crops will average four pounds weight to the bunch of twelve stalks, and measure sixteen inches in length.

Barrs Mammoth.—Among its many merits are size and great productiveness. A very superior variety, both as to size and quality, and have realized ten cents more for it per bunch than for Conovers.

Conovers Colossal.—Large, of rapid growth, productive and of fine quality.

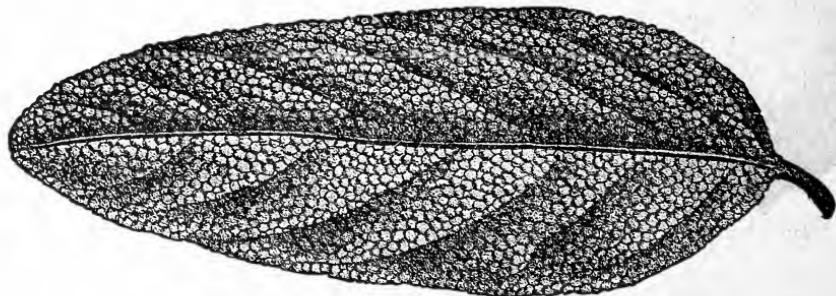
Palmetto.—It is claimed to be an improvement on Conovers in that it yields a much heavier crop, fully as large and of much more even and regular size. It is fit for use nearly a week before Conovers.

RHUBARB OR PIE PLANT.

This deserves to be ranked among the best early fruits in the garden. It affords the earliest materials for pies and tarts, continues long in use and is valuable for canning.

Linnæus.—Large, early, tender and fine. Strong, vigorous grower, producing extra large stalks of finest quality, of a decided pink color. For canning or cooking in any way its quality is unsurpassed.

Golden Cluster Hop Vine.—A large productive sort, growing in clusters and easily gathered; the finest variety.



Holts Mammoth Sage.

Holts Mammoth Sage.—This is the only variety of sage worth growing, having larger leaves and not so liable to go to seed as the old varieties.

Ornamental Trees.

Catalpa Bungei (Umbrella Tree).—It forms a perfect, half-globular or umbrella head, with foliage of a deep green color.

Horse Chestnut, White Flowering.

Horse Chestnut, Red Flowering.

European Linden.—Leaves smaller and darker than those of the American Linden.

Magnolia Soulangeana.—Flowers very large, three to five inches in diameter white and purple.

Magnolia Conspicua.—This is the best pure white Magnolia in cultivation.

Norway Maple.—One of the handsomest of the genus.

Sugar Maple.—Moderate grower; long lived; symmetrical habit; dense shade.

Silver Maple.—For producing a quick shade, and especially for street planting, there are few trees superior.

Grasses.

Eulalia Japonica Zebrina.—Unlike all other variegated plants, this has its striping or marking across the leaf, instead of longitudinally. The flower spike is very showy, and when dried will last for years. Plant entirely hardy.

Eulalia Gracillima.—Narrow green leaves with a silvery white mid-rib. For

center of vases, as well as making an attractive lawn plant; perfectly hardy.

Eulalia Japonica Variegata.—A hardy perennial, with long narrow leaves striped with green and white.

Erianthus Ravennæ.—Resembles the Pampas Grass, but blooms more abundantly.

Hardy Shrubs.

Althea, or Rose of Sharon.—Desirable on account of flowering in August and September, when nearly every other shrub or tree is out of bloom.

Deutzia Crenata Flora Plena.—Flowers double white tinged with rose.

Deutzia Crenata Plena Alba.—Double white flowers, delicately margined.

Deutzia Gracilis.—A dwarf bush, covered with spikes of pure white flowers in early Summer.

Deutzia Scabra.—Single white flowers produced in early Summer.

Sumac, Cut-leaf.—Low tree, or shrub, with deeply-cut drooping leaves,

which turn to rich red in the Autumn. Desirable in clumps, to produce tropical effect.

Purple Fringe, or Smoke Tree.—Has very curious bloom, which, when covered with dew, resembles a cloud of smoke or mist.

Calycanthus Floridus, or Sweet Scented Shrub.—Flowers of a chocolate brown color, and have a powerful aromatic odor from May to August. Its spicy blooms are produced very freely. It is also known as Allspice Bush and "Shrubs."



Variegated Dogwood.

Variegated Dogwood.—A remarkable variety, with dark green foliage, margined with silver and red; wood dark red, retaining its color the entire year. A beautiful and attractive free-flowering shrub, entirely hardy.

Clethra Alnifolia.—Its spikes of highly fragrant white flowers, which are produced in lavish profusion during nearly the entire Summer, are as attractive to ourselves as to the bees, which delight especially in this flower.

Purple Lilac.—The common purple species; a strong grower and one of the best.

White Lilac.—Flowers pure white; very fragrant, beautiful.

Spirea Prunifolia.—Flowers double, white and abundant in May.

Spirea Reevesii.—A graceful, slightly drooping variety, covered with abundant white flowers. Double.

Golden Spirea.—A golden form of Spirea Opulifolia, distinctly yellow, rich and massive looking. One of the most effective large Shrubs on the lawn.

Spirea Van Houttii.—An upright growing Shrub with graceful slender branches and bright green foliage, rather curiously lobed. The flowers of pure white are in great clusters and form cylindrical plumes two feet long.

Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora.—The Hydrangea Grandiflora continues to be one of the best and most beautiful hardy ornamental shrubs ever grown. It blooms finely the first year and gets better and grows larger with age; it grows three to four feet high, is perfectly hardy in all parts of the country; needs no protection in Winter. The flowers are pure white, afterwards changing to pink and rich coppery red, and are borne in immense pyramidal trusses, nearly a foot long and nearly as much in diameter; the plant is of bushy and compact growth, and when laden with its great masses of bloom is exceedingly striking and attractive.

Wegelia Candida.—This is the very best of all white-flowering Wegelias.

Wegelia Lavalle.—A choice variety, bearing dark reddish purple flowers abundantly during June and the greater part of Summer.

Variegated-Leaf Wegelia.—Dwarf spreading habit, and possessing clearly defined variegated leaves; stands the sun well, and is, perhaps, the best variegated shrub; flowers delicate pink.

Evergreens.

Retinospora Plumosa.—A very hardy species of graceful habit, with fine, delicate green foliage. One of the best.

Retinospora Plumosa Aurea.—This variety is one of the handsomest and perhaps the most useful of the genus. It is entirely hardy, of rapid growth, its branches tipped with bright, golden colored foliage retained throughout the year.

Retinospora Squarrosa.—Of rapid growth; pyramidal form; foliage of a whitish hue, very delicate and beautiful. An elegant plant.

Irish Juniper.—Very erect and tapering in its growth, forming a column of deep green foliage; a pretty little tree or shrub, and for its beauty and hardiness is a general favorite.

American.—It is very hardy and easily transplanted, few or no plants ever failing if properly trained specimens are obtained. It forms a most desirable and orna-

mental screen to divide the lawn from other parts of the ground, or for any other purpose.

Globe.—18 to 24 inches.

Hoveys Golden.—2 to 3 feet,

Hemlock Spruce.—One of the most beautiful evergreen trees, with gracefully drooping branches. There is nothing prettier for hedges or well-trimmed specimen trees for lawns. Somewhat pendulous and delicate in appearance; foliage light yet tufted; form conical.

Norway Spruce.—A well-known species of great hardiness; of rapid growth; pyramidal form; dark green foliage; branches sweeping, feathery and very graceful.

Hardy Vines and Creepers.

Ampelopsis Veitchii (Japan or Boston Ivy).—A beautiful hardy climbing plant of Japanese origin. This is one of the finest climbers we know for covering walls, as it clings firmly to the smoothest surface, covering it smoothly with overlapping leaves, which form a perfect mass of foliage. The color is a fresh deep green in Summer, changing to the brightest shade of crimson and yellow in Autumn. It is hardy and becomes more popular every year.

Golden Veined Honeysuckle.—A variety with beautiful variegated foliage; the leaves are netted and veined with clear yellow; flowers yellow and fragrant.

Halls Japan Honeysuckle.—A strong, vigorous evergreen variety, with pure white flowers, changing to yellow. Very fragrant, covered with flowers from June to November. The best Honeysuckle.

Wisteria Sinensis.—This is one of the most beautiful climbing plants we have. It grows very rapidly and blooms profusely. The flowers are a beautiful shade of blue and hang in graceful pendulous clusters. A most desirable hardy vine.

Wisteria Sinensis Alba.—Pure white flowers, borne in great profusion in large clusters; very showy and desirable.

Hedges.

American Arbor Vitea.—One of the most desirable evergreen hedge plants; best adapted for screens or wind-breaks.

Hemlock Spruce.—Popular variety; makes a very dense and compact hedge.

California Privet.—Decidedly the finest and best of all plants for forming an ornamental hedge, its foliage being so abundant as to produce a wall of the deepest, richest green imaginable.

Hardy Orange.—Though ornamental and desirable as a single specimen for any yard or lawn, it is especially adapted for permanent hedges, possessing a dense habit of growth and an abundance of sharp thorns. Being of dwarf habit it needs but little trimming.

Osage Orange.—The well-known and extensively planted Thorn Hedge. The cheapest hedge plant grown; makes a strong, durable fence, and when well trimmed is attractive.

Roses.

Your attention is especially called to the fact that our roses are not grown in greenhouses, nor are they potted roses, but are strong 2 year old, field grown, ready for blooming this season.

The Four Ramblers.

Yellow, Crimson, Pink and White.

Four beautiful hardy climbing roses. The introduction of these new Ramblers furnishes us with new colors for the decoration of porches and pillars.

Yellow Rambler (*Aglaia*).—A worthy companion to Crimson Rambler. A new hardy yellow climbing rose, blooming after the same manner as Crimson Rambler in large clusters; flowers of medium size in immense clusters, often 35 to 40 flowers in a single cluster; very sweet scented. Color a clear decided yellow, a color heretofore unknown in a climbing rose that was in any way hardy. Yellow Rambler has successfully withstood, unprotected, a continued temperature of from zero to two degrees below, proving it to be the hardiest of all yellow climbing roses. It is a rampant grower, well established plants, often making a growth of 10 to 12 feet in a single season. The flowers are very lasting, keeping in perfect condition three or four weeks without fading. A strong plant in full bloom makes one of the finest pillar or porch plants imaginable.



Yellow Rambler.

Crimson Rambler.—The introduction of this sterling variety makes the greatest advance in climbing roses that we have had in the last quarter of a century. Perfectly hardy; wonderfully free flowering; rich glowing crimson; intensely bright and vivid in color. The plant is a strong rampant grower, making shoots ten to twelve feet long in a season after the first year or when well established. The flowers are produced in large trusses, pyramidal in shape, often 25 to 30 in a cluster, fairly covering the plant from the ground to the top with a mass of bright glowing crimson. The color is simply superb, and is retained unfaded or without showing any of the purplish tinge so often seen in dark roses for an unusual length of time. For walls, pillars and porches, or any other place where a hardy climbing rose is wanted, nothing can be more desirable or beautiful. As many as 300 blooms have been counted on a single branch.

Pink Rambler.—This fine, hardy climbing rose, is very vigorous and easily

reaches a height of twenty-five to thirty feet. The flowers are borne in clusters, as many as 60 being frequently found in a single cluster; they are deep pink, quite full and exceedingly fragrant. In hardness, freedom of bloom, form and color of flower, and vigorous climbing habit, this variety is fully the equal of Crimson Rambler. A magnificent effect can be had by grouping the White, Yellow and Pink Ramblers with Crimson Ramblers.

White Rambler.—Beyond question the highest type of a hardy, white climbing rose yet introduced. The flowers are produced in splendid large clusters, after the same fashion as Crimson Rambler, having the same distinct pyramidal form found in no other rose but Rambler family. The color is pure white without a blemish. They remain on the bush from three to five weeks, and a well established plant is a sight to behold. The habit of growth is vigorous, young plants throwing up shoots eight to ten feet in height in a single season.

Hybrid Perpetual Roses.

John Hopper.—The flowers are large, very regular and full. Color a brilliant rose, changing to a bright, glowing pink, shaded with rich scarlet.

Coquette des Blanches.—A finely formed, pure white rose; occasionally shows light flesh when first opening; beautiful shell shaped petals, evenly arranged. Flowers of good size, perfect and of fine form and finish. One of the finest and most beautiful of the white Hybrids. Very suitable for cemetery.

Persian Yellow.—This is the finest of all yellow roses. The bush is literally covered with deep golden-yellow flowers of the richest hue. The flowers are double, full, and well formed. This is the only hardy deep yellow rose grown.

General Jacqueminot.—Deep brilliant, shade crimson, with large petals, globular with high center, a well-known favorite, still one of the best.

Anna de Diesbach.—Bright rose color, very large and showy; particularly fine in bud.

Coquette des Alps.—One of the finest pure white hybrid perpetuals; large, full, finely formed flower; color pure white, sometimes faintly tinged with pale blush.

Prince Camille de Rohan.—Very dark, rich velvety crimson, passing to intense maroon, shaded black.

Paul Neyron.—Deep rose color, splendid foliage and habit, with large flowers.

Moss Roses.

Henry Martin.—Rich, glossy pink, elegantly tinged with crimson; large, globular flower; very full and sweet, finely mossed.

Countess of Murinais.—One of the finest pure white Moss Roses; the buds are elegantly mossed; flowers large, full and fragrant: a valuable and very beautiful variety.

Climbing Roses.

Baltimore Belle.—Pale blush, very double; flowers in beautiful clusters, the whole plant appearing a perfect mass of bloom.



Yucca.

Prairie Queen.—Clear, bright pink, sometimes with a white stripe; large, compact and globular, very double and full; blooms in clusters.

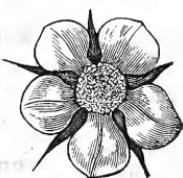
Yucca Filamentosa.

(An Evergreen.)

This plant is an object of beauty the year round the leaves are one or two feet long, bristling out at all angles with sharp points; flower stalk stout, four or five feet high, with 50 to 200 bell-shaped, creamy white blossoms hanging from branching arms. It is of a tropical appearance and truly magnificent. Perfectly hardy and lives to a great age. This plant, used for borders, has for years been the admiration of all beholders. Not only are they attractive while in bloom, but during the Fall and Winter their bright green foliage is always a pleasing and refreshing sight.



Bi-sexual or perfect blossom.



Pistillate or imperfect blossom.

Notice.

Through an error in proof reading these cuts were transposed, [page 3.]

They are correct as they appear here.

NOTICE.—All Claims for Defective Stock must be made at Once upon receipt of the same.

It is mutually understood and agreed to between the purchaser and ourselves, that our guarantee shall in no case make us liable for a sum greater than originally received for that particular stock.

Address all communications to

Jos. H. Black, Son & Co.,

Lock Drawer 53.

HIGHTSTOWN, N. J.

New Pedigree Strawberries.

"Pedigree?"

"Yes, Pedigree!"

There are so many varieties of strawberries that it would, on first thought, seem like folly to attempt to improve on the present list.

You will go with us into the past and try to recall the varieties that we first knew. You will, of course, remember the Wilson as the most prominent of the bygone days. There are others worthy of mention we admit, but that name stands as much apart from the others as the name Dexter, does from among the horses of his day. So, also have we a Goldsmith Maid in Chas. Downing and at different times a Jay-Eye-See would flash from out of the bunch into prominence for a single season only. At the present time we have just enough really good leaders to compare them with Joe Patchem, Robert J., and John R. Gentry in Sharpless, Bubach and Gandy, all winners in their proper conditions.

All the rest are in a mediocre class, which, while passable is not one of the stars.

The very thing that horse breeders are doing in raising fast and beautiful horses by careful breeding; we are doing in raising Strawberries.

They raise hundreds of Pedigree colts and we raise hundreds of Pedigree Strawberries, all of which are good, no actually poor ones, because our method practically precludes such a possibility. We however do not find them all to be world-beaters, but we do find some, the rest after careful testing are either thrown away or if found to contain some salient points of merit they are saved for further crossing.

The actual results obtained fully demonstrates the advantages of our methodical and systematic crossing of varieties.

In all of our work we have kept constantly in mind all what would be necessary to have in an ideal strawberry.

1st. and most important was health and vigor of plant and foliage.

2nd. and next in importance was the length of life and endurance of the same.

3rd. and to many, fully as important as the others, was productiveness.

4th. size and shape.

5th. firmness.

6th. color.

7th. quality.

8th. season.

We have arranged them in this order of importance because our ideal berry was for the market gardener. For home use of course number seven would precede numbers four, five and six in importance. Without the first three points of merit no variety is worthy of trial nor dissemination, and it is these points which the average introducer of *chance* seedlings has overlooked or if their absence was noticed he was powerless to correct their faults.

In the first two we have striven to make our Pedigree Strawberries pre-eminently ahead of all others and as it now appears are all that could be desired. "The Rural New Yorker" says under Strawberry notes in the issue of July 17, 1897, after fruiting our Pedigree varieties for two years: "It will be noted that all the varieties from this firm are of unusual vigor," July 16, 1898, the same paper after fruiting for three years says again: "Plants highly vigorous, which may be said of all the varieties sent to us by this firm."

Productiveness can only be expressed by comparison and we speak concerning this in the description of each variety.

We have chosen to develop a bright clean coloring in our berries with distinct deep set seeds without green tips and with large green calyx and the result has been most

pleasing. In uniformly large size, regularity of shape and firmness our berries are ahead of all others.

In quality some of the list are better than others but none are surpassed by any of the market berries of the present time. Most of our efforts have been directed toward developing very late varieties and what we now offer run from late to very late with but one exception and that as you will note is a midseason to late variety; later we hope to have something fine in a very early berry and in fact have made a start in that direction and another year may see some important advances that will be highly satisfactory.

We wish to impress on your mind that we are offering you something which we have fully tested on low, high, light, heavy and poor ground, and which you need not hesitate one moment to buy but can purchase with full confidence and our assurance that they will surpass anything you have ever fruited before.

In our descriptions of the varieties we quote from the strawberry reports of the *Rural New Yorker* and we especially call your attention to the introduction to their reports of 1898." The climate and the soil of the *Rural Grounds* are note specially favorable to strawberries.

"The season has been exceptionally cold, rainy and backward, and there has been less difference between the ripening periods of the early, intermediate and late kinds than usual. The season has, therefore, been short."

Joe.—This variety was obtained after crossing three times. The first two varieties used were Middlefield and Chairs and while we did not expect great results from this cross yet we hoped for and were fortunate enough to get a seedling that resembled the Middlefield in quality and form which had always attracted us to this variety also showed the size of the Chairs, both of these varieties being productive, this seedling was exceptionally so and it was found advisable to get a cross that would increase the vigor of the plants and this was done by crossing with Sharpless which had the desired effect but there was in all these seedlings a lack of firmness and selecting the best one for the purpose we crossed it with Gandy and from this lot we selected Joe.

Plant is unusually vigorous and long lived and foliage is clean and healthy. Flower perfect, productive and carries its fruit up well.

Fruit large to very large and continues large to the end of the season; firm; in form it is obtuse conical and very uniform in size; red with red flesh; quality good; season late.

Rural New Yorker Reports, July 17, 1897.—"Plants received Sept. 1895. Perfect flower. June 8: Just changing color. June 11: Berries large to largest size; quite firm, medium red, red flesh, of good quality. June 21: Still ripening a few berries of medium to large size and of good quality. Vines still of exceptional vigor."

In their report of July 16, 1898 they say: "It is a hardy, long lived variety just beginning to ripen. June 17; at its height. Peduncle stout, holding the berries up well. We have never seen cleaner, thrifitier foliage."

M. Crawford the greatest strawberry specialist of the U. S., June 23, 1898, says of specimens sent him by express. "The sample of strawberries came in as good condition as could be expected. It is rarely that a small lot ever gets here in good shape."

I am well pleased with the "Joe" and will want some plants as soon as it is offered. The berries are so large and beautiful, and so many ripe at a time. It is seldom that one sees such berries under common cultivation."

Carrie Silvers. This variety was sent to the *Rural New Yorker* as Carrie under which name they tested it. There being another Carrie Strawberry and fearing confusion we changed it by adding Silvers.

This variety was the result of crossing with Sharpless a seedling of Warfield fertilized by Parker Earle.

Plant and foliage strong vigorous and healthy; flower imperfect; enormously productive; berry large, bright red, good quality and firm.

Rural New Yorker reports July 17, 1897. "Plants received Sept. 1895. The berries of 1896 began to ripen June 3, they were of the largest size and much the shape of Parker Earle, having some neck and being largest in the middle and tapering towards the stem and tip. June 2, plants exceptionally vigorous; leaf stems, long; peduncles, stout and berries well held up. June 8: Just beginning to change color. Large to largest size. The shape this season varies from round to broad heart shaped, few berries having any neck. Medium red color, red flesh, of good quality, and fairly firm. June 16: There are many ripe berries, and so many green ones that it may be regarded as not only a late variety, but one ripening through a long period. June 21: Still bearing many berries."

The report of July 16, 1898 says: "This a long lived, vigorous variety of considerable merit. It begins to ripen early in June and continues until June 27. It is an extremely productive variety."

Stella.—A seedling of Bubach and Sharpless was crossed with Gandy. All of these varieties are exceptionally large berries but Stella surpasses them all in this respect and combines with size the exceptional vigor and health of the plant of Sharpless, productiveness of Bubach, and firmness of Gandy.

Plants exceedingly robust and healthy; flower, imperfect; enormously productive; berries very large, bright red, fine quality and very firm. Ripens late.

The Rural New Yorker of July 17, 1897, says of this variety: "Plants received Sept. 1895. Imperfect flower. June 2: Vigorous plants. June 8: None ripe yet. June 11: Berries from large to the largest size, varying from round to broadly heart shaped and irregular; scarlet color, red flesh, firm, of mild quality. June 21: Many berries green and ripe, variable shape. June 27: Still bearing a few."

Report of July 16, 1898, says: "Stella was at its best June 17. It is unusually productive, form large to very large varying from round to broadly heart-shaped and irregular. Scarlet color, firm, red flesh of mild quality."

Reba.—A seedling of Bubach and Chas. Downing crossed by Gandy. The size and immense productiveness of this berry will particularly please the market gardener and the color and quality is all that could be desired for home use.

Plant vigorous, hardy and long-lived. One of the most productive varieties that we have ever fruited; flower imperfect; fruit large to very large, bright red, good quality, firm. Midseason to late.

The Rural New Yorker of July 17, 1897, says of it: "Plants received Sept. 1895. Imperfect flower. June 2: Vines of unusual vigor, a few ripening, round shape, red flesh, and of good quality."

Report of Rural New Yorker of July 16, 1898, says: "June 13, 1898: Ripening freely, vines continue to be vigorous and productive. June 17: Height of season. This season, it has been one of our most productive varieties. It is now laden with fruit, ripe and green, size from large to largest; nearly round, crimson color, fair quality. It is a hardy long-lived variety."

Robbie.—This variety was produced by crossing with Gandy, a seedling of Shusters Gem and Kentucky. Shusters Gem, being a seedling of Crescent and Sharpless, combined the cardinal virtues of these varieties in strong robust plants, berries of great beauty, large size and wonderful productiveness, and for these reasons it was selected and all through its seedlings of both crosses it shows these points of merit.

Robbie is a strong plant exceedingly vigorous, healthy and productive. Berries large, round, bright red, firm and of exceptionally fine quality. Ripens very late.

Rural New Yorker of July 17, 1897, says: "Plants received Sept. 1895. Perfect flowers. June 2: Vines of unusual vigor and productiveness; berries well held up on strong tall peduncles. June 11: Berries beginning to change color; fine form, broadly

heart-shaped. The largest berries in our collection; pink flesh, splendid quality. We have rarely seen such large berries so well held up. As now judged, it is the most valuable late berry we have ever raised. June 21: Still bearing many berries of medium to large size and good quality."

Report of the Rural New Yorker of June 16, 1898, says: July 17: Beginning to ripen. Vines highly vigorous and clean, very productive, good quality, heart shaped, generally regular, large to very large, color between crimson and scarlet, solid, pink flesh, peduncles strong. It is a valuable late variety."

Nettie.—A seedling of Bubach and Yale was crossed with Sharpless. The best of these seedlings were again crossed with Gandy and among them was found the Nettie, the largest strawberry that we have ever fruited, it combines with this valuable quality, the productiveness of Bubach, and the vigor of plant so prominent in Sharpless.

Plant and foliage exceptionally strong vigorous and healthy; flower imperfect; enormously productive; berries very large, bright red, exquisite quality. Ripens very late.

The Rural New Yorker of July 16, 1898, says: "Plants were received not until Sept. 10, of last Fall. The flower is pistillate. If due consideration be given that they were Fall-set plants (not potted) we must regard this as one of the most promising berries we have ever tried. The berries range from largest, and are of goodly form, heart-shaped, and the seeds deeply imbedded. Each peduncle bears 10 or more berries of quite uniform size, ripening not until June 20. They are moderately firm and of that kind of acidity that makes them of high quality when sugar is used. June 22: We again emphasize the fact that this is the most vigorous and productive variety, as judged by Fall-set plants, that we have ever tried."

Orders booked now, delivered next August.

Positively we cannot furnish these plants this Spring but offer pot-grown plants for next summer's delivery at the following prices, as long as our stock lasts.

Money returned if sold out when order is received.

Nina.—For description see page 3.

Rural New Yorker July 16, 1898, says: "Plants received Sept. 10, 1897. Flowers perfect. June 10, 1898: Plants highly vigorous. Berries round heart-shaped, medium size, crimson, medium firmness, mild quality."

Pot-Grown Plants of the General List.

We can supply if ordered before July 1, 1899, any of the varieties listed in this catalogue on pages 3, 4, 5, & 6.

3

New Jersey State Board of Agriculture,

Office of the State Entomologist,

No. 7, 1898.

New Brunswick, N. J., October 8, 1898.

This is to Certify, That I have this eighth day of October, 1898 examined the nursery stock growing on the Village Nurseries, Jos. H. Black, Son & Co., proprietors at Hightstown, Mercer County, New Jersey, and have found the same apparently free from San Jose Scale and other dangerously injurious insect pests, also, that the stock examined was in an apparently healthy condition.

This certificate is good only for the shipping season of the Fall of 1898 and Spring of 1899, and covers only stock actually grown on the nurseries examined.

JOHN B. SMITH,
State Entomologist.

